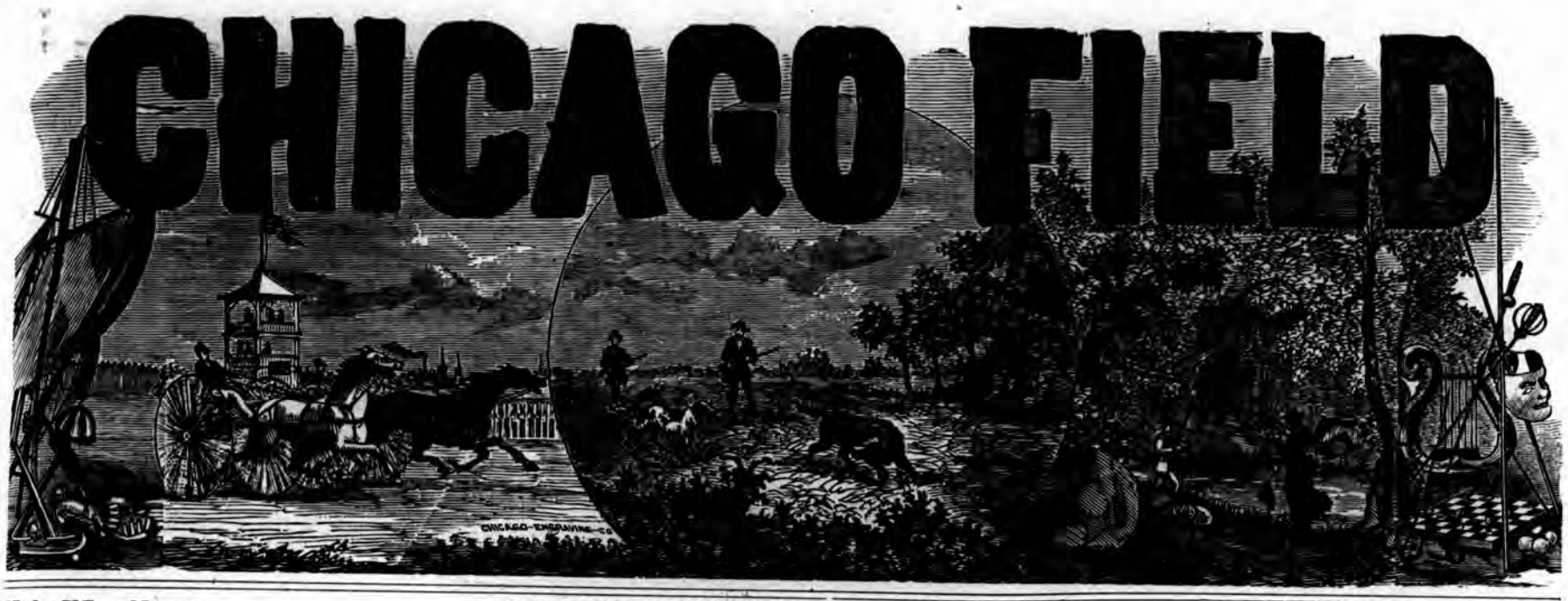

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THE GREENWOOD CLUB.

A Tale of the Lake Superior Region.

BY WILL WILDWOOD.

CHAPTER XI.

OFF TO THE APOSTLE ISLANDS—AN INDIAN LEGEND.

"Father of lakes! thy waters bend
Beyond the eagle's utmost view,
When, throned in heaven, he sees thee send
Back to the sky its world of blue."

"Boundless and deep, the forests weave
Their twilight shade thy borders o'er,
And threatening cliffs, like giants, heave
Their rugged forms along thy shore."

Col. Hardy found himself almost unconsciously repeating the above lines of the poet, as his mind turned in a sort of retrospect to the grandeur of the scenery which begirts Lake Superior on either shore, and having tasted the joys of camp life in this remote region for several weeks, he naturally longed for other scenes. The sport had far exceeded his utmost anticipations, in fact, as is often the case where a superabundance is to be had, the superb trout-fishing, had, to a certain degree, cloyed upon his taste, and he, in common with his companions, desired a change, even though the gentle art of angling might not be so successfully practiced elsewhere. Frank Forester has very aptly and truly remarked that the certainty of success destroys the zest, the excitement, and the ardor of pursuit, which, in sooth, constitute the very soul of sport, in the higher acceptation of the term. So the members of the Greenwood had found it; and now that the keen edge of excitement had been somewhat dulled—the taking of monster trout had ceased to be a novelty; was an every day occurrence, and had thereby ceased to afford the pleasure hitherto attending it. The true angler, like the genuine field sportsman, finds his keenest pleasure, not in the mere taking of numbers, but in the skill required, and in the thorough mastery of the art necessary to any reasonable degree of success; in the happy reflection that he is thus elevated in scientific skill, as well as in the real enjoyment afforded, above the mere herd of fishermen; in the same ratio that the sportsman—properly so-called—is superior to the cockney gunner.

Thus, when the capture becomes certain, the delightful sensation of hope and fear trembling in the balance, exquisite in itself, is to a measure destroyed, and one of the chief attributes of sport and sportsmanship lost. And so, by the natural order of things in general, and sporting propensities in particular, the little band at Nepigon lake had drained the cup of success to the dregs, and found that, withal, the desire for variety and change of scene, came as a natural offshoot of satiety; and this conclusion being arrived at, the Apostle islands were decided upon as the next objective point.

Hence it is that we find them embarked one clear, cloudless morning, almost the last in the balmy month of September, each mentally bidding adieu to familiar places rendered dear by association and by the imposing scenery afforded. There is something that touches the heart and softens the nature in taking leave of well-loved haunts, much the same as in parting with friends; and to the real lover of nature the images of favorite retreats, whether of wood or water, are indelibly impressed upon the mind, to be brought forth in after years upon the tablet of memory as fresh and vivid as when first seen.

On this eventful morning, after embarking and starting down the Nepigon,

"Each looked on rock, and tree, and plain,
As what he ne'er might see again."

though not, of course, with the same forebodings which, according to the versatile Scott, hung o'er Fitz James and Roderick Dhu, prior to the sanguinary struggle at Toilantogle ford. The memories and associations of this retreat in the wilderness were, for the most part, pleasureable, and each cove, island, rock and headland in close proximity to the camp had its peculiar, pleasant history in the minds of the sportsmen. Here one had captured a fine trout, there another had hooked and barely lost a monster, and so on through all the well-known scenes which greeted them upon their course down stream. At Virgin Falls Frank Fowler pointed out and described minutely the places and scenes which had passed before his gaze in a whirl during his adventure in pursuit of the stag a few days previous As the youth glanced across the deep, swift-moving flood, the whole scene as it occurred seemed to flash before his eyes, and he shuddered almost involuntarily at the reflection of his imminent peril, from which the cool, prompt action of Phil. Dare had delivered him. Little else of a remarkable nature occurred on the downward voyage, and in due time Red Rock was reached, and ample justice done to a substantial meal furnished by "mine host of the inn," the first of which the voyageurs had partaken in a civilized abode for several weeks.

At the earliest opportunity the sportsmen took passage for Bayfield, upon the steamer Manistee, an elegant and well-appointed boat, one of the best upon the lakes, and under favorable auspices, with a hearty "God speed" from friends ashore, they steamed out into the bay, and thence, past Isle St. Ignace, out upon the deep blue waters of Lake Superior.

"Keep a sharp lookout, my friends," said the genial Captain McKay, just before starting, "and you will have an opportunity to view some of the finest scenery in the Lake Superior region. You will find the rugged, bold headlands and rocky promontories sublimely grand, I assure you." And so they found it, for, as they skirted the Canada shore and bore onward the irregular outlines of the mainland towered high in air on the right, with islands of various sizes at the mouth of Black Bay, while off to the northward might be seen two considerable eminences, subdued and mellowed by distance—the Mamelons.

Silver Island next attracted their attention, dimly seen, a mere speck in the waters, and remarkable only as one of the richest veins of silver ore in America, a spot which, though presenting a surface of perhaps thirty yards square, has yielded many million dollars in pure silver ore.

To the south, rugged and picturesque in outline, stretched Isle Royale, forty miles in length and nearly one-fourth as many in width, and covered with a growth of cedar and spruce. Many of its bays affording sufficient depth of water to furnish harbors for steamers and sailing craft; while near the center of the island two lakes of considerable size and romantic form—Lake Deson and Siskowit Lake—added to its pleasing appearance. Here also a rich vein of silver had been struck, which promised a fruitful yield.

On the other hand might be observed Passage Island and the Gull Islands, and farther on the high cone-shaped isle, rising abruptly at one point to an elevation of nearly nine hundred feet, and known as Pie Island by the whites, or as the Indians have termed it "Mahkeneeng" (Tortoise), from a fancied resemblance, to the aboriginals, of a gigantic turtle. In its rugged grandeur and imposing appearance the isle might remind the observer of the far-famed palisades of the beautiful Hudson.

But now the steamer neared the most remarkable and interesting object of all—Thunder Bay and its huge promontory or cape of the same name—a gigantic headland jutting out into the lake, and towering upward to a dizzy height; while in the distance the Welcome Islands, and the larger mountains inland, gave a view not soon to be forgotten.

At this juncture the usually taciturn Indian related a legend, substantially as follows, concerning this region, though his rude dialect, and mute though expressive gestures, can by no means be described.

Many an hundred moons ago, when only the red man inhabited the vast solitudes which lie to the northward of the *Git-che-ga-ma* (Great Lake) and the *Muk-wa* fell before his aim; while the *Addik-keem-maig* (the whitefish, literally "deer of the lakes") furnished him food through the long Summer season—the highest peaks of the hills and of Thunder Cape were haunted by huge birds, having their nests in the ledges of rock, from whence they flew during stormy weather, and uttered sounds which caused the simple-minded red man to quake with terror These ill-omened birds resembled huge eagles, and one side was armed with a wing and paw, while the other possessed instead an arm and foot. When a heavy storm prevailed these birds flew about high overhead, and would often send forth from the beak or the paw, flames of fire, which blasted and withered all that was touched.

On Thunder Cape the huge birds were supposed to lay their eggs, and thus the point was considered a sort of eyrie, being held in superstitious dread by the savages. These monsters—(thunder clouds)—were even yet abundant in the vicinity of Thunder Cape and Bay, and at times, even when unseen, their mutterings (the roar of the waves under and upon the rocks at the base) could be heard, ominously warning the red man of an approaching storm.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

MALCOLM.

The Situation.

POMEROY, IA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—With the opening of Spring I send my game notes with compliments of the season, etc. The first geese made their debut about Feb. 21; they looked quite in place, however, as the weather had been warm and pleasant for some time. Several flocks flew over and occasionally one would lightin a cornfield to rest and feed. I was lucky enough to get a nice one the 22d; he was a very fine specimen of the *anser canadensis*, in good condition and full flesh.

Ducks have been flying for the past few days in considerable numbers, and nearly every granger who comes to town brings some kind of an old fusee along, for what reason, however, I cannot imagine, for they never kill anything with them, and as a class they are more dangerous to the gunner than to anything before them, otherwise they kick like a mule, and a Missouri mule at that. Yet, these same "grangers" manage to make considerable havoc among game birds, but they do it with traps and nets to such an extent that they frequently sell their corn and then trap prairie chickens on which to feed hogs during the Winter, paying not the least attention, whatever, to close the season, for the granger's game season is whenever he can get at it. Reasoning very much like this: That not daring to sell the game in town, he makes it take the place of corn, and sells the corn. "How long? Oh, Lord! How long" is this to continue? Just as long as we have no authorized officers, whose duty it is to wait on poachers of all kinds, who will seize not only the granger in his nefarious slaughter of the innocents, but also the sneaking loafer and shop rat, who takes advantage of every bad storm in Winter to go out and trap quails by the whole bevy; these he generally barters for the damnable *liquid fire*, which forms the one article on earth which he covets, and which he will sacrifice body, honor and soul to obtain.

Let such be taken in their iniquity, and if they will not work honorably for themselves, put them where they will be obliged to work for the states to whom they are a stinging disgrace.

Let our state association take up the matter and see that there is a provision made by which every district of any size will be under the surveillance of a watchful officer, one who will not be found asleep like an ordinary constable, whenever any mischief is on foot, or drunk as the drunkest when others get on a "spree."

Another prominent destructive agent is the prairie fires, set out recklessly in the Spring and early Summer to make fresh feed for the "herd," as they say; and on the ground covered by every fire set out after the fifteenth of March, eggs of every local variety of birds may be picked up bearing that fatal tint left by the flames, and that in numbers varying from a few dozens to many thousands, depending, of course, on the season and time, and it is no uncommon thing for two boys to gather as many thousand eggs in a short time, while for several days after one may see the disconsolate mother bird still covering her eggs from which all life has been driven by the relentless destroyer.

Brother sportsmen, let us agitate this thing before the next meeting of the legislature. Let us take measures by which a more uniform close season may be established, and then provide more suitably for the punishment of those who stand in no fear of anything but iron bars and the gallows.

ABE DAKOTAH.

The Horse.

The Colors of Horses.

French and German writers on the horse attribute a great deal of importance to color, at least they usually devote several pages to the subject. and make a number of minute divisions, which it would be impossible to follow without very careful colored illustrations. Foreign purchasers of English horses (who are generally excellent judges of shape, make, and action) are very fanciful in our point of view, about white marks. Excellent trotting stallions, of which so many are exported, are frequently rejected for a white mark on the heel or the face, to which an English breeder, if satisfied in other respects, would pay no attention.

In English thoroughbred horses black and grey are the two most uncommon colors; in this respect as regards black, the English thoroughbred resembles his Oriental ancestor. The cavalry officer who purchased a hundred Syrian Arabs for our army during the Crimean war, says: "In my register I found only one black, a color so rare that if I had trusted to my memory I should have said that I never saw a black horse in the desert." And Mr. Palgrave, in his account of the Wahabee Arabs, says that black and white were the least common. One of the Arab stallions presented to William IV. by the Imam of Muscat—at his death purchased by the King of Wurtemberg—was black; and until lately Major Adrian Hope rode a black Arab stallion with one of the city rifle regiments in which he holds a commission. The only black thoroughbred sire of any reputation for many years past was Saunterer, who died just before the dispersion of the Eltham stud. Saunterer got chestnuts, bays, and browns, but rarely a black.

In half-bred horses blacks are decidedly rare, for the best of reasons, they are difficult to sell; many purchasers in giving orders for a horse to a dealer will say any good color except a black or a grey. In cart horses black is a common color, but not nearly so common as it was forty years ago, when the old black Lincolnshire cart-horse as improved by Bakewell had a reputation, which has since fallen on the shoulders of the Shire horse, who is generally bay, often brown and grey, and not so frequently black. In the popular Clydesdale breed, brown is common, and preferred to black.

The Life Guards, established, by Charles II. in imitation of Louis XIV.'s *Maison du roy* body guard, are mounted on black horses; and so small is the demand for this color that outside the household brigade, it is often found advisable to buy three-year-olds, which cost £100 a piece before they join the ranks. It is, however, a curious fact, that while the various shades of grey, from steel-grey to pure white, and the grey that turns white after seven years old, are the most common colors amongst Arabs and other Oriental horses of the Arab class, there is not a single grey horse of any shade of any reputation on the English turf—and has not been for more than thirty years. "Grey of various shades is," says the cavalry officer already quoted, "one of the ordinary colors of the Arab horse. Light grey verging upon white is not peculiar to old horses, the commencement of all is a dark, uniform nutmeg-grey, next comes bay and chestnut, both fine and rich in quality." Those two are the prevailing colors of English thoroughbreds. In the Arab studs bred in Wurtemberg, Russia, and in Hungary, which were exhibited at the Vienna and Paris horse shows, grey—and particularly flea-bitten-grey—was the prevailing color; yet in the Wahabee country Mr. Palgrave found no flea-bitten greys; chestnut and light bay were as frequent as grey. Brown is also a common color amongst the Syrian Arabs. Chestnut is the favorite Arab color. On the English turf, bay, chestnut, and brown are the colors of the more popular sires of modern times, and in something like that order in proportion of numbers.

In breeding superior carriage horses or any riding horse, a good bay, with black legs, is the best selling color. Greys are out of fashion, and difficult to sell. Brown with tan muzzle is the most fashionable harness color. Dark chestnut is a good color in every respect, but many purshasers object to a light chestnut; yellow bays with mealy legs are still worse to sell.

It is a curious fact that thoroughbred sires, unlike pedigree bulls, can rarely be depended on to produce their own colors in their stock. A chestnut sire will get bays and browns as well as his own color. Stockwell, Blair Athol, and Prince Charlie (sire, son and grandson) were and are all chestnuts of varying shades; but although they have increased the number of chestnut racehorses, both Blair Athol and Prince Charlie have been the sires of bay foals.

Roans are more esteemed in trotting sires, but can least of all be depended on for reproducing their own colors, which are in fact a mixture of several colors. The only roans on the turf of any repute were all of the Physalis blood, and in the hands of the late Lord Glasgow. They varied from a red or strawberry roan (the best of all that class of colors) to a deep blue roan, the last a bad color to sell in half-breds, and requiring, to pass muster, extraordinary action.

The disfavor in which this color is now held was shown on the dispersion of Lord Glasgow's stud, when a purchaser could not be found for one of five roan stallions, even at 50 gs. A hunter of any color with a character will find purchasers, but hacks of any staring color hang on hand. On the continent, on the contrary, where riding horses are chiefly required as chargers, or for parade purposes, grey is the favorite color. You may see more grey horses of all kinds in Paris than in all England. The cart-horses are nearly all a grey-white. The Percherons were originally bay, but as the postmasters preferred grey they became grey. If, by any fluke, a grey horse were to win the Derby or the St. Leger, we should see a number of grey racehorses, and consequently of half-bred horses. One member only of the four-horse Coaching Club drives greys, but if royalty or an eminent leader of fashion were to take to the greys it would at once come into popular use, unsuited as it is for our climate and muddy roads. Some assert that the intelligence and temper of horses are affected by their color, but as the same sires get horses of different colors this seems doubtful. The maxim is sound, that all good, that is clear, defined, well-shaded colors. are good on a good horse except piebald. Lord Hastings told the writer that he once had a pied cob horse whose dark spots were "purple as a raven's wing."

It would be an interesting contribution if some one who has the stud book at his fingers ends like "Athelstan" would give the colors of a number of the most famous racing sires, and trace the colors of their produce.—CHESTNUT, *in London Live Stock Journal.*

AN OLD TIME TROTTER UNEARTHED.—It was but recently we heard the question asked, "What has become of Old Silas Rich?" and to the many who still remember the chestnut gelding, the following contributed to our contemporary, the *Turf, Field and Farm*, will be interesting: "He writes that an hour previous to his departure for Austin, he was conversing with a number of gentlemen in front of the Menge House, when a poor-looking horse, attached to a butcher's cart, came in sight. The animal was so weak that it was only by an effort he put one foot in front of the other. Some of the gentlemen commented sarcastically upon the dilapidated appearance of the turn-out, while others had words of pity for the poverty and feebleness of the horse. All were startled by the remark of one of the group: 'That, gentlemen, is the celebrated trotter, Silas Rich; at least, that is the living shadow of a once great horse.' The driver was questioned, and he corroborated the statement. He referred the doubters to the man who had carried the chestnut gelding to Texas, and when the identity of the horse was established to the satisfaction of all, it was proposed to make up a purse and buy him. His owner priced him at twelve and a half dollars, and this sum was quickly paid, and the aged trotter relieved from the drudgery of the cart. The eyes of the veteran brightened as if visions of fairer days loomed before him. A crowd followed him into the stable, and the greatest sympathy was manifested for the animated skeleton. The owner of a large ranche volunteered to give him the freedom of a pasture for the balance of his existence, and a contribution was taken up to purchase corn and oats to feed him with until the young grass should be sufficiently advanced to put the question of grazing beyond a doubt. In the parlor of a saloon near by the Silas Rich Club was organized, with L. R. Carpenter, president, and H. E. Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. Among the members are Jeff Miller, Joe Foster, Rodman & Miller, Peter Burns, E. A. Wicks, C. E. Minor, J. C. Manning, S. S. Higgins, P. B. Freer and E. Rische. Our correspondent was made an honorary member, and subscriptions were forwarded to the *Turf, Field and Farm*. Silas Rich is a chestnut gelding, advanced in the twenties, and got by Young Priam, a thoroughbred out of a mare of unknown blood. He was bred by Silas Cunningham, Buchanan county, Iowa, and sold to Mr. Rich, of Independence, Iowa. He was on the turf for a number of years, trotted fourteen heats in 2:30 or better, and gained a record of 2:24¾. The last time he appeared on a Northern track, so far as we can learn, was in 1875. At least, we have no trace of him beyond that year. Our correspondent writes that the chestnut gelding was taken to Texas to trot against a horse called Rodman. He scored several victories in that state, when his owners met with reverses and then he entered upon his down-hill tramp. He sank lower and lower, until he became an object of pity, staggering under the weight of a butcher's cart in the streets of San Antonio. If this is not a case of mistaken identity, it shows that the idols of the turf are not always as tenderly cared for in their declining years as they should be. When their powers begin to wane, instead of struggling for the applause of the quarter-stretch, they become half-starved menials, crushed by the burdens and the blows of cruel task-masters. The last days of many a gallant racer are clouded with sorrow. All honor to the noble-hearted Texans who secured from a life of poverty and drudgery the aged and worn-out trotter, Silas Rich."

HAVE THEY DETERIORATED?—The *Sportsman's Journal and Fancier's Guide* mentions the following statements by General Peel (whose death we announced last week) before Lord Roseberry's famous horse committee, on June 16, 1873:

"Duke of Richmond—I believe you have had considerable experience in the breeding of horses?

"General Peel—I have had more than fifty years' experience. The first animal I ever bred was in the year 1821; I was then confederate with my brother, Mr. Edmond Peel; and in 1823, that is, just fifty years ago, we won three two-years old races with her; and in the following year she ran for the Oaks, and came in second to Lord Jersey's Cobweb.

"Chairman (Earl of Rosebery)—Your experience is chiefly in breeding thoroughbred stock, is it not?

"General Peel—Yes; so far as my own breeding is concerned; but I have had many opportunities of judging of the breed produced by a cross between thoroughbred horses and half-bred mares.

"Chairman—Would you say that the number of that class of horses has increased or diminished in the last fifty years?

"General Peel—The number of thoroughbreds must have increased very much. I see by the last Stud Book, that there are nearly 3,000 brood mares.

"Duke of Richmond—In point of quality, without going into the question of racing, would you say that the thoroughbred of the present day is a better or worse animal than he used to be?

"General Peel—I should say that there are quite as good horses now as there were at any former period, but that there are more bad horses bred in proportion to the good ones than was formerly the case, and for this reason—the whole system of breeding is altered. Formerly the proprietors of race horses were the breeders of them; they had each of them their own brood mares, and their own paddocks; they generally selected the sire which would suit their mares best, and engaged the produce in foal stakes, yearling stakes, and so on; they kept and bred them entirely for the purpose of their own racing. At that time it would have been very difficult to purchase yearlings: now, nine-tenths of the horses foaled are bred for sale. The result is that a great many more horses are bred now than was formerly the case, and in my opinion, there are a great many more bad ones in proportion to the good ones. I am borne out in this by the fact that, although there are now very few private breeders as compared with the public breeders, almost all the great stakes are won by animals bred by the former, and not by animals that were purchased."

DEATH OF NOMINATORS AND DISQUALIFICATION.—Mr. Edmund Tattersall, of Tattersalls, in a letter to the *Sporting Gazette*, writes very strongly against the disqualification of horses in case of the death of their nominators. He shows strongly the hardships of such a rule, both on breeders and purchasers, and advocates an alteration in the law that throws the first favorite of the Derby out of court and deprives that race and the Two Thousand guineas of much of its interest to the true lovers of horse-racing.

NASHVILLE NOTES.—Our correspondent Climax writes from Nashville, Tenn. "On March 4 one of Capt. Donelson's mares, while out for a gallop, and when going pretty fast, bolted and ran against a picket fence, and inflicted a very severe, and perhaps a mortal, wound in the breast. Luckily Dr. A. E. Buzzard was on the ground, and rendered all possible assistance.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

S. J. M., Baltimore.—My old bitch Flora, now about eight years old, has just weaned a litter of pups, and for six weeks past has been very much swollen about the abdomen, or rather her whole body is very much enlarged, even more so than before she whelped a large litter. She seemed to be getting along all right and raised the pups nicely, but on last Saturday she suddenly began swelling around the abdomen, which continued to increase for a day or two. Has no acute pain, but moves about slowly and at times groans from pain. Gave her a purgative of oil but am not aware with what effect. She seems to urinate more than usual, but little passing at a time. Has a fair appetite but grows no less in size. Please let me know what you think is the matter and what to do for her. Ans.—It is probably one of those cases that we meet with very rarely, a case of hydrometra, or dropsy of the womb. Take of sulphate of iron, thirty-six grains; iodide of potassium one and a half drachms; gentian root, three drachms; and simple syrup to make a mass; divide into twelve pills, give one three times a day, and in addition to the the above, give a two grain quinine pill three times a day, and feed liberally on soft, easily digested, nourishing food.

J. H. R., Jerseyville, Ill.—I would like to know what you think was the matter with my Irish setter bitch Rink. She went on a visit to Race at Chicago, was gone seven days; when she came back she appeared to be weak in her hind quarters, would fall down when turning around. I thought it might be from being boxed up so tightly on the journey. Gave her a dose of oil and repeated it without effect, got worse continually until she died. She got so that she could not walk at all, and would jerk her legs, and occasionally would jerk all over. We made a post-mortem on her but could detect nothing unnatural. Ans.—Females in her condition are very susceptible to changes in the weather, and often suffer from exposure at that time, hence we often see just such cases as described above. She caught cold and it settled in the uterus, it being the most sensitive part at the time. The inflammation extended to surrounding parts, caused an effusion on the spinal cord, hence the paralysis. Lifelessness, so to speak, of so much of the body, accompanied by increasing uterine fever, caused death. The treatment would have to be vigorous and well applied, and too complicated to state in this connection.

G. W. R., Kalamazoo.—I have a very fine full-blood English setter that was taken about a year ago with what some called distemper; he seemed to me to have sore throat. In about a week after the first symptoms, his eyes turned a brassy green; there seems to be a film over them, so much so, that since first taken, about a year ago, he has been nearly blind. He is not over 3 years old and is healthy in all other respects. Can you recommend a remedy? Ans.—Try a solution of nitrate of silver, ten grains to an ounce of pure water. Apply it twice a day with a camel's hair brush, drawing the brush directly across the eye-ball two or three times; continue it for ten days or a fortnight.

SAVANNAH, GA.—I had a setter dog eleven months old. He was raised in a small yard and never got out until I got him. He retrieves his bird in the house but when he is in the field he won't notice a bird—he even does not know what a bird is in the field—nor does he notice any bird. At the same time he is gun shy. Do you think he will turn out to be of any use, or must I get rid of him? Ans.—You have a hard case, but by perseverance he may come all right. Refer to our issues of January 18, page 366, and February 15, page 5, where you will see how to treat gun-shy dogs.

F. K. S., Harrisburg, Pa.—I have a setter pup seven months old, black, white and tan, he has a red and white scum growing over the ball of the eye, and the lids are very much inflamed. Will you please let me know through your paper what will cure it? Ans.—Blow into the eye once a day through a quill very finely powdered alum and sugar.

SCHNEIDER, Des Moines, Ia.—It was undoubtedly worms that killed the pup, and if you had cut the bowels open from end to end you would have found the cause of death. Your description of the lungs does not indicate anything wrong with them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROW BOAT, Cambridge, Mass.—What are the dimensions of a row boat? I wish to build one which will be capable of holding three persons, and will also be light. What wood should be used to get the lightest boat? Ans.—Can't tell anything about it, as the style is not given. There are many kinds of boats. All we can tell is, length 14 feet, the body should be oak, and planking pine about ⅝ inch thick.

GAME AND SHOOTING.

WILL, H. T., Cleveland, Ohio.—Can ducks be shot in Michigan in the Spring? (2.) If so, how long does the season last? Ans.—The Michigan open season for ducks is from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, of each year.

THE U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE.—Gradually, the wild and ungovernable forces of nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service. Is it not wonderful that a system could be originated and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality? And yet experience proves our "storm signals" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainties and doubts have yielded to *absolute certainty*. The discoveries of Harvey and Jumer have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physicician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope, and had been given up to die by physicians and friends. Incipient consumption, bronchitis, and scrofulous tumors, speedily, surely, and permanently, yield to the healing influences of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists.—Advt.

[GAME AND SHOOTING—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 75.]

The Pleasures of Field Sports.

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—How often I find myself in my old age, sitting and thinking over the pleasures of the past, never more to return, hardly realizing the fact that these old legs which now in a measure refuse their office, used to take me so many miles day after day, over fences and through them, up hill and down dale, scratching through copse or covert, never tiring as long as water could be found for the setters, and straight powder was the order of the day. And how exhilarating it was to hear of an Autumn morning at the break of day the huntsman's horn under your bed-room window announcing the arrival of the puppies, who were about to try for the first time their nasal organs after the brush of old Reynard's rising generation. I can assure you after the first blast it did not take long to be out of bed and in the saddle, and away for the nearest covert. At these gatherings when the trial of the pups among the cubs was the object in view, only a very few of the huntsman's friends knew anything about it. He calling them up on his way from the kennel.

But after all that can be said in favor of a good gallop across country before breakfast, which is not a little, yet it never took the place in my estimation of a day's tramp with an old chum, well posted in the management of dogs, and a good shot, and this is not all; the evenings of those days, were always spent in such a convivial and hospitable manner, discussing the qualities of the dogs, the good and bad shots made, and how it was best to divide up the bag among the farmers, whose land we had shot over, a brace to one, a leash to another, and a hare to another, as the case might be—showing that their courtesy was appreciated—and laying the corner stone for another day's sport, the climax to all this little arrangement being a good bottle of old port and Havanas, winding up with a few glasses of hock or some other French wine, that all things might be well in the morn? I assure you, Mr. Editor, those were good old times, when old shots and young shots knew how to enjoy themselves, and have but little doubt of the good feeling it would engender among the farmers of the West. This coming season, if sportsmen were to make it a point of showing a more pleasant and gentlemanly method of approaching the farmer, by letting him see you are aware of the obligation you are under, asking permission first and then offering him a brace of birds, asking him to accompany you over his farm; these little attentions will not only please him, but will give him an opportunity of seeing you do not intend injuring his property in any shape or form, and that you are worthy of being trusted in future. I am speaking practically, never having had any difficulty while shooting over between 2,000 and 3,000 acres, with a game preserve on one side and in a country where you could not stir with a gun, except subject to the law of trespass, or meeting some burly game-keeper, who would demand your shooting iron. I have mixed with the tillers of the soil most intimately a greater part of my life, and always found them good-natured hospitable fellows, and do not hesitate to say, that were I able to stand the tramping as formerly, I could always manage to shoot over the same ground year after year, and that with a hearty welcome. It seems most probable that we are going to have substantial game laws, and if carried out rigorously, clapping the penalty on the offender without respect to person, including the president himself, if necessary, then the time is not far distant when our prairies, to a great extent, will assume their former standard of twenty-five years ago, and all sound sportsmen may expect a fair day's sport, without fear of extermination to the feathered tribe, to which end your correspondent sincerely subscribes himself O. S.

PUEBLO NOTES.—Pueblo, Col.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—It seems a long time since I have written, not that I have lost interest in sporting matters, nor that I want to withhold my mite from the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD, but because I have been where I could not write, neither could I get the CHICAGO FIELD to read myself. Most of last season I was over the range on the Pacific Slope; I spent some months on the Emmison, Animas and Uncompahgre rivers. There is the hunter's paradise if he wants bear, elk, deer, or mountain sheep.

We have had a cold, hard Winter for this country, seven weeks of snow on the plains, which covered up the grass, and, of course, antelope got very poor. They had to gather along the streams and live on sage brush, which renders them unfit to eat. I have not killed one since the snow came. They got so poor and weak that a great many have been killed with clubs by the stock men. Hundreds of them are dead on the plains, having died from cold and starvation, which I have not known since the Winter of 1870, when thousands died in the northern part of Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska.

Deer were very plenty last Fall, but there were not a great many killed. Our law prohibits the shipment of game out of the state to Eastern markets.

For the past month the weather has been warm and ducks are coming along in goodly numbers and we have a prospect of good shooting the coming Spring. H. M. M.

LAST WORD TO DALE HIGHLAND.—Cincinnati, O.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—After waiting a long and weary age, this new Rip Van Winkle awakes in the CHICAGO FIELD of March 8. As I have before intimated, I shall have no more discussion with D. H. He laid down an unsound and untenable proposition and the best authorities say he was fairly and utterly vanquished. He now picks up a great basketful of items, from all over the United States, many of them of sufficient interest to print, but utterly irrelevant in this connection, and pretends that his antiquated stuff, and his "advertising" stuff not antiquated, of which he has much, is evidence in rebuttal. With all my heart I wish he had been right as to his original statement of fact; but that he was "off" and "tangled"—"mightily in de grass," as Pompey would put it—is the testimony of those who well know how to sift evidence. R. E. DUCAIGNE.

WASHINGTON NOTES.—Washington, D. C.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I am glad to say that our chief of police is making it pretty hot for violators of the game laws, and I have hope that the men who bring woodcock to early market may be fined to the full extent of the law. JACK SNIPE.

SPRING.—Lake City, Minn.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Meadow Larks put in an appearance yesterday, March 8, and the little blue birds this morning. Some ducks are flying. Snow is all gone. S. B. D.

DUCKS AND GEESE.—Hokah, Minn.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—First ducks, geese, pigeons and snipes seen the 9th inst., and "guns for loan" are in good demand. Will give 'em a whirl to-day. WILL.

CLINTON, IOWA.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The flight of ducks and geese is very large. ELCHO.

Fish and Fishing.

BY FRED MATHER.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Fishcultural Association.

SECOND DAY.

Mr. Geo. Shepard Page, vice-president of the Association, read a paper on the "ship worm," *Teredo navalis*, and its destruction of wood in salt water, with specimens of their work in this line, as well as the animal in alcohol. Mr. Page has given attention to this subject, and has a method of treating wood so that it is distasteful to the teredo to such an extent that he declines to bore in it. This was well shown in a block, one-half of which had been so treated and placed in the water for a term of years, when it was found that the part which had been filled with the creosote was untouched, while the remaining half was completely honeycombed.

When Mr. Page had finished, Mr. Henry Steers, the famous ship-builder, stated that his attention had long ago been called to this subject. He had treated wood and sent it to Florida where the teredo had destroyed the docking; the treatment was successful, but the expense debarred its use.

A very interesting discussion followed, in which Messrs. Page, Steers and Trimbull took part.

The president, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, read a paper on the generation of eels, a subject to which he has given much attention for some time past. The paper covered all that is at present known of the habits of eels, referred to the mistake made by Prof. Packard in prematurely announcing the discovery of a male eel; quoted from the CHICAGO FIELD and other papers on the subject, and read a communication from Mr. James N. Wells on the habits of eels, which, though not intended to be funny, was so ridiculously absurd as to cause much merriment. Mr. Roosevelt expressed his belief that Long Island eels breed in fresh as well as salt water.

Mr. Seth Green spoke of the practice of selling young whitefish for "herring or cisco. He said that many people think that everything the size of a herring *is* a herring, and claimed that a cooked specimen, brought from his hotel (about nine inches long), was a two-year-old whitefish, and recommended that measures be taken to protect this fish from being sold in an immature state.

Mr. Fred. Mather read a paper on the construction and management of public aquaria, in which, by means of an elevated reservoir, and a new system of aeration, he claimed to be able to save nine-tenths of the cost of pumping, as with his plan it would only be necessary to run the pump for about ten hours in the week instead of day and night as under the old system.

Mr. Chas. Hallock spoke on the destruction of fish by volcanic action in the Gulf of Mexico, and showed a piece of pumice-stone thrown up by a sub-marine volcano.

A letter was received from Prof. Fuller, with a specimen of the bug, *Belostoma grandis*, which was mentioned yesterday as so destructive to fish.

A discussion of the eel question followed, by Mr. Roosevelt, Dr. Trimbull and Mr. Green; the latter gentleman denied ever saying that eels were hybrids, and when Mr. Blackford showed an eel with full ovaries, Mr. Green said: "If this is spawn, it is what we have always called eel-fat; there are no eels above Lake Ontario except those which have been placed there."

Mr. Blackford stated that after October, the spawn is always more or less developed, and the specimen from which Mr. Mather counted the eggs was caught at Gravesend, L. I., and thought if Mr. Roosevelt had possessed the facilities which he had in Fulton Market, they might have been discovered before. The eel shown to-day was from Cape Vincent. He believed that male eels are small.

On motion, a recording secretary was added to the list of officers; and a nominating committee, consisting of Messrs. Evarts, Weeks, and Ward, was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and a recess was taken.

On resuming, the following officers were nominated and elected for the year:

President, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt; vice-President, Geo. Shepard Page; Treasurer, Eugene G. Blackford; Corresponding Secretary, Barnet Phillips; Recording Secretary, James Annin Jr. Executive Committee, Fred. Mather, B. L. Hewitt, G. Brown Goode, Samuel Wilmot, Benjamin West, Dr. Theodore Gill and Thomas B. Ferguson.

The president called attention to the work on Game Fishes about to be issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, with plates by Kilbourn and text by Prof. Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. B. Phillips presented a paper on "Prehistoric Fishing," illustrated by specimens of ancient hooks from the Fenardent collection, which was in his usual happy vein.

Mr. Thompson spoke on the California salmon, but no new facts were stated.

By request, Mr. Mather read a short paper on the early history of the Association; for although but eight years old, its early records were loosely kept, and in fact the society has no report of its first meeting. Of the founders of the association, but two are now left in it,—Mr. Livingston Stone and Mr. Mather. It was originally intended as a protective organization for trout breeders, but at the first meeting it took broader ground, and still is growing in influence and usefulness.

Mr. James Annin showed a box in which he had just brought spawn from Caledonia, and Mr. Mather exhibited a photogram of the refrigerating box in which he took eggs to Europe. Mr. Page referred to the International Fishery Exhibition, at Berlin in 1880, and offered information to any who might wish it in regard to forwarding articles, and on motion the meeting adjourned until March or April, 1880, the time to be selected by the executive committee.

The meeting was not as interesting as usual; it lacked the solid articles on fish culture which usually come from the United States Fish Commission, with their reports on the progress in fish culture during the year, and it was a source of regret that the time of meeting was such as to debar them from attending. This will be remedied another year, as the association without Professor Baird, Messrs. Milner, Goode and Bean is like the play of Hamlet with "His Nibs of Denmark" left out. The paper read last year by Prof. Goode, on the "Migrations of Fishes," has been spoken of as the finest thing of the kind ever laid before the association, and its continuation was expected, but he executive committee was not aware, when the date of the meeting was decided upon, that it would be impossible for any from the Smithsonian to attend.

The following new members were elected: C. H. Andariese, Brooklyn; Maj. E. J. Anderson, Trenton, N. J.; G. H. Brush, Norwalk, Conn.; O. M. Chase, Detroit, Mich.; Townsend Cox, New York; H. T. Casey, New York; W. A. Conklin, New York; A. Conselyea, Springfield, N. Y.; John E. Devlin, New York; W. M. Fliess, New Bedford, Conn.; C. F. Fearing, New York; E. Gilbert, New York; H. C. Hilmers, New York; W. Holberton, New York; S. M. Johnson, Boston; L. J. Janney, Newtown, Pa.; P. Kelly, New York; C. A. Lewis, New York; J. A. Lowrey, New York; G. N. Lawrence, New York; J. H. Layard, New York; John Mullaby, New York; John B. Morgan, Brooklyn; Theo. Morford, Newton, N. J., John C. Roach, Brooklyn; J. Reynal, New York; Theo. Reinecke, New York; Robt. L. Stuart, New York; E. M. Stillwell, Bangor, Me.; Henry Steers, New York; H. H. Thompson, New York; J. H. Thompson, New Bedford, Mass.; J. S. W. Thompson, New York; Dr. J. C. Trimbell, New York; G. W. Van Siclen, New York; Seth Weeks, Corry, Pa.; C. E. Whitehead, New York; E. R. Wilbur, New York.

The Fishcultural Dinner.

About one hundred gentlemen sat down at 8 p. m., in the Metropolitan Hotel. Among the distinguished persons present were ex-Mayor Smith Ely; Mr. John Ford, of the New York *Times*; Mr. Isaac England, of the *Sun;* Mr. M. E. Page, of the Brooklyn *Eagle;* Kilbourn, the artist; Joaquin Miller, the untamed poet of the Sierras; and Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt, the president, and many members of the association.

Perhaps few of our readers ever had a fish dinner at the Metropolitan! Alas, they have, then, but a faint idea of the possibilities of human enjoyment, or of all the ways in which a fish can be made to impart pleasure as it glides down the œsophagus to be sandwiched between something "extra dry," and another something very "fruity," and in order to tantalize all the outside world who were not there, we give the bill of fare, which was carried out to the letter, and although we sat until midnight no one else was carried out. Here is the menu:

Oysters on half-shell. Blue Points.
Hochheimer.

SOUPS.

Green Turtle a la Pontchartrain.
Bisque of crawfish a la Cobb's Island.
Old Reserve.

HORS D'ŒUVRE.

Scallops en coquille a la pecheur.
Rissoles of soft clams a la Point Shirley.
Chateau Yquem.

RELEVES.

Darne de saumon garni, d'eperlans a la Roosevelt garni.
Alose de Charleston, farcie au gratin, a la Seth Green.
Filet de bœuf pique aux tomates farcies.
Cucumber salad, potato croquettes.
Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.

ENTREES.

Filet of striped bass, with shrimps a la Baird.
Paupiettes of English sole, with oysters.
Stewed terrapin, with cream a la Page.
Pate chaud with quenelles of pickerel.
Chablis.

PUNCH.

Lone Fisherman.
au rhum.

VEGETABLES.

French peas. String beans. French mushrooms.

COLD.

Lutjanus Blackfordii au beurre Montpellier.
Aspic of lobster a la ravigote.
Sardines sur socle a la Parisienne.
Crabs stuffed a la Hell Gate.

ROAST.

Brochette of eels a la tartare.
Oysters farcies a l'Americaine.
Celery salad.
Oyster salad, Sandy Gibson.
Prawn salad.
Johannisberger.

The car of Neptune.
Venus endemi-coquille. Ice cream in forms.
Fruits and Cafe.

February 26, 1879. METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

The popular idea of preparing for a dinner like that is to fast for a week or two; this is all wrong, and we don't mind telling you, on the strict q. t. of course, that a diet of raw, dried apples, afterward well soaked with water, will materially increase the capacity of the stomach and thereby render it equal to the emergency. Those fellows who can eat so much by reason of having the bottom of their stomachs burned off with Jersey apple-jack are not to be envied, they may need a bottom to it some day, if they ever become connected with a newspaper; but return we to our fish. At the head of the table stood the car of Neptune; Old Nep. don't use it now, as it was loaned to President Roosevelt to carry him into the depths of the eel question, and it looked fresh and new, and the dolphins who draw it looked sweet in their new sugar coats. Opposite where Joaquin Miller sat was a Venus on the half-shell and Mayor Ely, who is an honorable single gentleman, kept close watch that the erratic poet from "deadman's gulch," whose eye was in phine phrenzy rolling, indulged in no familiarities; while farther down, near the foot of the table, was an enormous "red-snapper," the celebrated *Lutjanus Backfordii*, brave in all his war paint, with eyes of sugar almonds and a dorsal fin of chocolate caramels, gazing fondly up the table after his godfather, who has lately been wandering off after whitebait, an illegitimate combination of small fry, which, like Senator Nesmith's mule, has no pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity; and it was pitiful to see the indifference with which the great fishmonger treated his namesake who rose four inches out of the parsley to greet him as he came in with his white chocker and claw-hammer coat and sailed majestically by, while Page, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, declares that the poor fish wiped its eyes with its caudal fin and settled down in the Montpelier butter.

The salmon, frozen in June for this dinner, had just been reached, and was exceedingly good, even if the bill did say, "Darne de salmon," as you will notice by looking at it. When the President arose and began talking about fish in general and eels in particular, and at last suggested that the proper one to tell where the little eelys come from was Mayor Eely. As before stated, Mr. Eely is a bachelor and couldn't do it, but gave a neat speech whereby he missed his shad, as he neglected to secure the shad-ow ere the substance faded.

Messrs. Ford, England, vice-president Page, and others, made pleasant speeches, and kept the table in a roar, and then Waukeen (we spell it by ear late in the evening) Miller stated some facts about fish. He said: "There are streams in Oregon where the trout are so thick that bridges are useless; we just drive right over their backs. I was once fishing in a lake which had a petrified forest in the bottom, and one could look over the side of the boat and see the fish roosting in the branches below. In less than an hour I caught a gunny-bag full. This is the cold truth, and as for salmon, on my father's farm we built a fence to keep them off the grass which they often spoiled when jumping too far. These are facts, gentlemen, and if you don't believe them go and see for yourselves."

The applause testified that no one doubted the poet's facts, and toast and speech followed. The *chef's* triumph was the terrapin which Baltimoreans say cannot be properly served outside of Maryland, but we ask them in future to except the Metropolitan, and as for the wines, they were like those described by the old miner; said he: "'Twan't none of that stuff that makes a man fling his coat off and declare he can lick any one in the house, but that sort that makes a fellow raise his glass tenderly, and say, 'Joe, my old pard, I'm a lookin' at yer.'"

The Dolphin.

The dolphins belong to the curious species of marine mammalia called cetacea. They inhabit almost every sea in the world, though the finest specimens are found in the Mediterranean. Like the whale and the porpoise, they have a clumsy body, small eyes and sharp jaws, but with one distinguishing beauty, to which Barry Cornwall alludes in his poem on the sea:

"The whale it whistled, the porpoise rolled
And the dolphins bared *their backs of gold*."

They often follow in the wake of vessels, making the sea a sheet of brilliant color by their prismatic tints.

Brought forth in purple, cradled in vermilion,
Baptized in molten gold, and wreathed in dun,
Glittering like crescents o'er a Turk's pavilion,
And blending all the colors into one.

The naturalists of our day give a scientific explanation of this phenomenon of their many hues, and tell us how it is caused by changes on the surface by muscular action; but long ago, before people needed an encyclopedia to tell them what they saw, the sailors, cruising about the shores of Greece and Asia Minor, noticed this sea wonder and told all sorts of fish stories about it.

"Oh ye delicious fables! when the wave
And wood were peopled, and the air with things
So lovely! Why! Oh, why has science grave
Scattered afar your great imaginings?"

Though the dolphin was sometimes called, from the shape of its jaw, the sea goose, yet the ancients evidently meant no disrespect by the title, for they adopted it as the sacred emblem which has so often puzzled antiquarians. The Greeks, too, accredited the dolphin with supernatural wisdom, and, believing that he was consecrated to Apollo, gave his name to the famous Delphic oracle. Somewhat later he figures in the charming myth of Arion, the Lesbian musician, who went to Sicily to compete for the prize in harmony; on his way home some avaricious sailors who had no music in their souls, proved themselves "fit for treason, strategy and spoil" by plotting to throw him overboard and seize his treasure. In answer to his prayers, however, they granted him permission to play one tune, after which, grasping his lyre, he leaped into the sea. Spenser describes the scene on the vessel just before Arion makes the desperate plunge:

Then was there heard a most celestial sound
Of dainty music which did next ensue,
And, on the floating waters as enthroned,
Arion with his harp unto him drew
The ears and hearts of all that goodly crew,
Even when the dolphin, which him bore
Through the Egean sea from pirates' view,
Stood still, astonished at his lore
And all the raging seas for joy forgot to roar.

No sooner did Arion touch the water than the appreciative dolphin which had followed the ship, charmed by the concord of sweet sound, rescued him from the watery grave and bore him to his destination at Corinth, where he appeared before the sailors on their arrival, in such splendor as to "make mad the guilty, and amaze indeed the very faculties of eyes and ears."

Perhaps it is owing to this ill turn that sailors to this day have a prejudice against the flesh of the dolphin as food. They believe it to be unwholesome and sometimes poisonous. The last question they have a singular way of testing. Into the same pot in which they boil the dolphin, they drop a piece of silver money. If it comes out untarnished the meat is pronounced fit for the mess; if, on the other hand, it does not pass the "hard money" test, it is thrown overboard, and it is to be feared, does not find Arion ready to return the favors of its ancestors. How much of the sailor's theory is trustworthy, and how much superstition, it is hard to say. The flesh is probably not poisonous, but, being tough and dry, may well prove indigestible and disturb the slumbers of the experimenting tar as he tosses in his hammock. The Romon Catholics of a few centuries ago regarded this food very differently. As, in those days there was no distinction made between fish and cetacea, such as the whale, porpoise and dolphin, the Romanists were allowed to eat freely, even in Lent, of the flesh of the dolphin, though in fact, it is as much meat as beef, mutton or venison.

There is a tradition not very well founded, that when one of a shoal of dolphins is wounded, the rest unite, like the political journals in a campaign, to pull him to pieces. But leaving the realms of fiction, and coming down to the scarcely less romantic region of French chivalry, we again find our friend, the dolphin, in high feather, figuratively and literally, for he was borne on the coat of arms, surmounted by the waving plumes of the French princes of the blood. Like our own eagle, he was rather too symbolic of freebooting rapacity for the national emblem of a civilized country, but he was also a type of power and traditionally of intelligence. In his honor the sunny province in the south of France, before the stormy days of the revolution, was called Dauphine, and thence the heir apparent to the throne took his title of the Dauphin.

Thus we trace the history of the dolphin from the remote ages, when fact and fable were so closely intertwined that all the power of modern research has never been able wholly to disentangle their roots, and it is curious to note what an imperial place he holds, both in myth and in history. In every instance he is made the type of the highest development of the country, the national ideal. In Egypt, the land of the sphinx and the solemn mysteries of the pyramids, he was the emblem of wisdom. Among the music-loving Greeks he was known as the giver of Apollo's lyre, and the Franks, whose ruling passion was foreign conquest and territorial aggrandizement, bore him before their conquering troops as the symbol of power. It seems as if all the attributes of the dolphin had thus been exhausted and there was no material left for scientific observer or imaginative dreamer. Yet one fact, his wonderful brilliancy in death, escaped the ancients and has furnished the modern poets with an endless number of similes, of which, perhaps the most beautiful, and certainly the most famous, is Byron's discription of a sunset.

"Parting day
Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues
With a new color as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till 'tis gone, and all is gray."

RACHEL FARLEY.

Rearing Whitefish in Confinement.

By favor of Professor Baird we are permitted to publish the following interesting letter from Mr. Redding, of the California commission, on the feeding of whitefish (*Coregonus*) in confinement. We believe that this is the first attempt at keeping them in such large numbers (50,000, although we are aware that a few have been fed, as in the experiments of Mr. Welsher, which were published in our issues of May 11th and June 1st, 1878. We now take great pleasure in laying before our readers the large experiment of Mr. Woodbury, with the flesh of crabs as food, and do not doubt that the meat of the fresh-water crawfish will prove as good as that of the sea-crab in places where the former can be obtained. We give the letter entire:

LAND DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.,

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR.—Mr. J. G. Woodbury, our superintendent, has

made a discovery in the care of whitefish, which I conceive to be of some importance. The 600,000 whitefish eggs which you ordered sent from Northville, were hatched out some five weeks since. There was not to exceed five per cent loss; there was, practicaly speaking, no loss with those shipped on the Canton flannel trays as an experiment by Mr. Clark.

I have also to add that the fish from these eggs, thus shipped, appear to be healthier, stronger, and a less number of them have died than from those shipped in the old manner in mosquito netting and moss. Of course, directly that they were hatched, they were all shipped to lakes in the mountains. We have succeeded this year in taking over 150,000 to Eagle Lake in the northern portion of the state on the eastern slope of the Sierra. They were taken by rail from the hatching house to Reno, and from there carried by teams over one hundred miles, consuming three days, and successfully turned into Eagle Lake in Lassen county. For the purpose of experiment, Mr. Woodbury retained 50,000 young fish in the troughs in the hatching-house, and tried the experiment of procuring various kinds of food, to see if it were possible to find something upon which they would feed and thrive. He requested Mr. Chabot, who owns the lake which supplies Oakland with water, and who is also the owner of the ground upon which our hatching-house is situated, to procure some shrimps in San Francisco for this purpose; there happened to be none in market that day, but as a substitute Mr. Chabot brought to the hatching house some of our common large Pacific coast crabs. Mr. Woodbury pounded the flesh of them very fine and gave it to the 50,000 whitefish which immediately began feeding while yet so young and transparent that the food could be seen in them after it had been eaten. They are so fond of this food that they come for it like young trout, and they are thriving splendidly and growing rapidly. Mr. Woodbury sees no reason why they would not become fully mature fish upon this kind of food. I have thought this successful experiment worthy of being brought to your notice, as there may be times when it would be desirable to keep whitefish a month before they could be placed in the water for which they were designed, and this trial of Mr. Woodbury's may be valuable, as indicating a means by which they could be transported long distances, and into entirely new waters.

Very respectfully,

B. B. REDDING.

How Trout Take the Fly.

This subject having had quite a run in America, where there are almost as many opinions as anglers, it is interesting to observe it cropping up in Germany.

We publish two communications from the *Fischerei Zeitung* of Stettin, in one of which the writer is positive that his view is right, while the other thinks there are exceptional cases where a trout may strike with its tail. We have never expressed an opinion on the subject, and do not intend to do so now, but will remark that what Mr. Horrocks says of a hungry trout is true, but, as we understand it, is not *hungry* trout that are claimed to so strike.

Here are the letters:

BADEN BADEN.

"I see in your paper the question, 'How the Trout Takes a Fly,' and having had some experience, I wish to offer a few remarks on the subject.

"I have kept a record in my journal up to to-day of 2,605 brook trout caught entirely with hook and line, and the major part of them with the artificial fly, thereby gaining an experience which shows me that, as a rule, trout rush swiftly from their resting places, without a turn or motion of their bodies, and take the fly from the surface of the water. As an exception to these rules, I find daily and hourly examples where the fish appear to strike the fly with their tails first, to bring it under the surface. This occurs particularly in certain states of the weather, but is always the exception.

"It is different with worms and artificial fish, these they always take as bait and do not strike them; they are taken by a turning motion, so that the light color of their bellies are partially visible. But it is a peculiarity of those in my ponds in Gaisbach, where they are in great numbers, that when living fish are thrown in, these motions are scarcely ever made. A. HALDENWANG."

WEIMAR.

"In a late number of your paper is an article on 'How the Trout Takes a Fly.' According to the assertion of an American fly fisher the trout strikes the fly with his tail before he seizes it. To the German fly fisher it seems singular that anyone should advocate such odd and false statements. That a trout, among other things, may sometimes strike a fly with his tail, is a matter of fact, but never with the intention of capturing it. The trout makes many motions in play and wantonness, and it is the exception when he is outwardly hooked. A hungry trout always takes the fly direct, and so strongly that the angler cannot prevent it. It sounds wonderful that the trout, which snatches insects in the air, should have a desire to first drown it! The statements of Mr. Prime are also incorrect. JOHN HORROCKS."

Opening of the Salmon Season in England.

Saturday last—or, perhaps, more properly speaking, Monday—witnessed the virtual, though hardly the practical, opening of salmon fishing. A few rivers will remain closed till the beginning of March, and in the present state of the weather it can scarcely be expected that much will be done. The spawning season has been anything but favorable, fish having suffered great obstruction in their passage up the rivers in consequence of the ice. Many of the spawning beds, too, were frozen, and it is feared that great quantities of ova have been destroyed. It may be said that for every pound of her weight a salmon carries 800 eggs. These the female fish buries in the gravel, and she leaves them to take care of themselves. They are not always able to do this very successfully, otherwise our salmon supply would be much larger than it is. Hardly a fish that swims which does not look upon salmon ova as a *bonne bouche*, and the result is that immense quantities are eaten, and consequently come to nothing. There are no greater cannibals on the face of the earth, or in the waters under the earth, than the entire race of salmonidæ. They devour their own offspring with as much relish as a South Sea islander would chew up a Christian missionary, and in view of this the law has made it punishable to fish with salmon roe. It is a most amusing spectacle to watch even small trout waiting about spawning beds as the parent fish come up to deposit their spawn. During the operation of burying the ova, many of the eggs of course split off and float away, and then there is a lightning-like dash by the waiting trout, who rush after the dainty morsels, and devour them greedily.

When it is considered that many of the fish captured last season in the English and Scotch rivers weighed from forty to seventy pounds each, it will at once be seen, with 800 eggs to the pound, how fruitful salmon would be were it not for the natural and other enemies that prey upon them. For, be it remembered, besides the huge shoals of porpoise and grampus which eat them up at the mouths of rivers, the poacher with his spear, gaff, or stroke-haul is ever on the alert, killing all kinds of fish, principally the mother when full of eggs, and too silly, under the influence of maternity, to try to effect her escape. There is very little evidence to augur what kind of a season the present is to be.

Depressed though trade is, and short as the better classes are said to be of money, the fishings are let quite as well as ever, and the Scotch hotels are so full of preparation that the proprietors evidently expect many visitors. We heartily hope it may be so. There is nothing which does more good to the average English gentleman, in many other ways besides physical, than wandering about the lakes and streams in search of the red-spotted trout or the silver-besprinkled salmon; and despite what some consider abnormal and inimical influences, it may be that the season will not fail to furnish them with galore of both.—*Live Stock Journal, Feb.* 5.

MR. B. F. SHAW GIVES A GOOD ACCOUNT OF HIS WORK.—Mr. Shaw, of the Iowa Fish Commission, writes a vigorous letter to the Dubuque *Herald* in reply to another, from which we extract the following:

ANAMOSA, IOWA.

A correspondent, Mr. J. H. Scrogum, of North McGregor, in your paper of the 21st inst., makes some statements that I wish to review. He objects to having the destruction of 40,000 pounds of fish at one haul of the seine called vandalism. But let me give a few figures. Two years ago this Winter a fisherman fishing near New Albion told me his three largest hauls brought him 40,000, 60,000 and 80,000 pounds respectively. In the early part of last Winter the New Albion *Spectator* contained an account of a haul that realized 100,000 pounds. This Harper's Ferry haul brings, according to first accounts, 40,000 pounds, a total in five hauls of 320,000 pounds, an average of three and one-fifth car loads per haul and a total of sixteen car loads of 20,000 pounds each for the five drafts. How many similar ones have been made during this time I have no means of knowing. I want to ask every sensible reader, fishermen especially, how long the law should sanction such wholesale destruction as this? How long can the river bear this drain and a greater prospective one, caused by increased knowledge of the fishes' habits and improved method of capture, without becoming a barren waste? How long will any kind of fishing be a profitable employment?

Our largest and widest net was a minnow seine, fifty feet long and three feet wide at the widest part. Our fishing was principally done in sloughs that had no outlet, and where the young fish had no escape. These sloughs have since been frozen to the bottom, so that no fish caught in these could be living to-day. We caught mostly young fish from one-fourth of an inch to three and four inches long—once in a while a pickerel, white perch or sheepshead, and a few bass, not to exceed 100 pounds of bass on the whole trip last Fall.

With a faithfulness I have never seen excelled this party, in spite of agues, fevers and malaria that attacked every one of the original party but myself, waded and fished these ponds in mud and scum and ooze and dead fish and stench and rottenness until they had taken 160 bushels of those valuable young fish from certain death and "put them where they would do the most good" Estimating them at 20,000 to the bushel, over 2,750,000 were returned to the living waters of the Mississippi, besides what where planted in other waters of the state.

Were this letter not already beyond the length suited to newspaper articles I would like to discuss the rights of property in nets, seines, trot or set lines, and pole, hook and line; the right of the state and of the government to control and regulate fishing, especially in the Mississippi river and the great lakes, and to make and enforce police regulations in regard to the same, but I will "let up."

B. F. SHAW.

JANESVILLE NOTES.—Janesville, Wis.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Immense quantities of pike and pickerel are being taken through the ice on Lake Koshkonong, the fishing being the best for many years.

VAL.

Small Fry.

—The Berlin aquarium has just declared its yearly dividend for 1878, at three per cent.

—As we go to press sixteen of the Gloucester fishing fleet which encountered the storm referred to last week, are still missing.

—Scotchmen with 12,000 miles of herring nets catch every year 843,250,000 herrings, while the gannets birds 1,110,000,000 and the codfish eats 20,400,000,000.

—Blackford recently had a 77 lb. codfish on exhibition in Fulton market. Those people who mistook it for a whale are evidently not up in the mysteries of the deep.

—The question as to trout striking a fly with their tails has invaded Germany. The *Fischerei Zeitung* has two columns of it; an increase in the insanity returns may now be expected.

—Farini of the Royal aquarium, London, has a trained seal that drums on a guitar, tamborine, and other instruments, and smokes a pipe like a ten-year-old boy, and still he is not happy.

—We are glad to learn that Congress appropriated $250,000 for a new building for the National Museum. The priceless collection that was in danger of being rusted, decayed, and moth-eaten, may now be preserved.

—Caviare is among the articles tabooed by the Russian authorities as a possible vehicle of plague, and the Berliners are avoiding it, oblivious of the fact that most of what they get comes from no further than the Elbe or Danube.

—Although Newfoundland got a million dollars as her share of the Halifax award, she is now whining over the decline of her fisheries this year. What was of such great value before the award does not seem to be worth so much to them now.

—The first whitebait appeared on the 3d. A new departure is selling shad by weight, present rates are North Carolina shad from three to five pounds each; roe shad, 20c. per pound; males two and a half to three and a half pounds each, 15c. per pound.

—We contemplate offering a prize next year to the State Fish Commission, which in its report shall have its list of all the other state commissioners correctly given. Judging from the past, it would be safe to offer a large one, for it never would be claimed.

—The steamer Marathon recently arrived at New York, from Liverpool, with a package of eggs of the English brook trout, *Salmo fario*, for Mr. James Annin, proprietor of the trout ponds at Caledonia, N. Y., but unfortunately they were completely spoiled.

We have received a plan of the "Shaw fishway," adopted by the State of Michigan. It is a spiral way, after the general plan of the Atkin's, Call's, and Pike's, but substituting pools for partitions. Its main advantage appears to be that the opening is at the foot of the dam.

—Shad, which usually appear in the Hudson about St. Patrick's day (March 17), may be late this year on account of the ice in the river. Blackford reports: Striped bass, 20c.; Canada smelts, 5c.; Massachusetts green smelts, 20c.; halibut, 12c.; codfish, 6c.; flounders, 6c. per pound, red snapper, 10c.

—A black bass, weighing seven pounds, was thrown, by the ice gorge, last week, high and dry upon the west bank of the Schuylkill river, opposite Falls of Schuylkill. The chance finder took the bass, which was frozen hard, home with him, and after weighing it and holding a consultation as to its species, edibility, etc., concluded that it was dangerous for table use and handed it over to the pigs. This was about the biggest bass and the biggest fool that the Schuylkill section has yet produced; but there is no knowing what it is capable of, as we saw a man last Summer at Flat Rock dam, fishing in about two feet of water with a hand line and a pound dipsy, and on the same day we hooked a bass on our stretcher fly that seemed to weigh a ton—seemed only—for we have never seen our leader and half of our line since that eventful *thug*.—*Phila. Sunday Post.*

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1879.

Westminster Kennel Club show, New York, April 8, 9, 10 and 11. Entries close, March 28. Chas. Lincoln, Supt. W. S. Webb, Sec'y.

Philadelphia Kennel Club Show, Philadelphia, April 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. Entries close April 5. James N. Whelen, Sec'y.

Massachusetts Kennel Club show, Boston, Mass., May 6, 7, 8 and 9. Chas. Lincoln, Supt. E. J. Forster, Sec'y.

St. Louis Kennel Club show, St. Louis, Mo., October 7, 8, 9 and 10. Chas. Lincoln, Supt. C. H. Turner, Sec'y.

Birmingham (England) Aug. 12 to 15. Sec. Mr. J. B. Lythall.

FIELD TRIALS.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association's field trials, Nashville, Dec. 1, H. C. Prichitt, Sec'y.

National American Kennel Club's field trials, Nov. —, J. W. Munson, St. Louis, Mo., Sec'y.

The Philadelphia Show.

Below we publish the prize list of the Philadelphia Kennel Club's show; also the club's regulations governing it. The rules under which it is held, being the same as those used by the Westminster Kennel Club (having been adopted in joint convention of the two clubs), it is not necessary that we publish them here, as those wishing to see them can find them in another column over the prize list of the Westminster Kennel Club. The prizes, it will be seen, are rich and ought to draw the cracks, as we have no doubt they will.

REGULATIONS.

1. All entries must be made on forms which will be furnished in blank by the club, and after being filled and signed by the owner of the dog, or his agent as such, must be returned to the club.

2. The entries will close on Saturday, April 5, unless 735 dogs (the limited number), shall have been entered prior to that date, after which no entry can be made.

3. Every exhibitor must see that his dog is entered in the class designated for his kind. If not so entered, he will be disqualified from competition.

4. It is desirable to have every dog's weight, color, and marks stated in the entry for the purpose of identification. In classes designated by weight, the dogs will be again weighed at the time of judging them. The variety or breed of the dog entered in the miscellaneous class must be stated on the entry form.

5. A fee of two dollars must be paid at the time of entry for every dog over eight months of age, entered in a regular class; and an additional fee of two dollars must be paid for every dog entered in a class for a special prize. No dog can be entered for a special prize, until he has been entered in a regular class.

6. Puppies under eight months of age on the day of opening the show cannot compete for prizes. A fee of one dollar each must be paid at the time of entry for every weaned puppy under eight months of age, and they must all be entered in the Extra Class 72. Each litter of unweaned puppies is included in one entry fee of two dollars paid for the dam, and they must all be entered in the Extra Class 72, except when the dam is entered in a regular class for competition.

7. Exhibitors will not put a value on their dogs, unless for sale. If for sale, it must be so stated on the entry form, when a fee of one dollar for each, except for unweaned puppies, in addition to the entry fee, must be paid. When unweaned puppies are for sale, a fee of one dollar must be paid for each litter, in addition to the entry fee paid for their dam. No commission will be charged on any sale. Cards printed "for sale" will be furnished and attached to the kennel.

8. No card or notice of any kind can be placed over a dog or on his kennel, without permission of the committe of management.

9. In the foxhound and beagle classes, a dog or bitch competing as one of a couple cannot compete singly for another prize; and it must be stated in the entry whether it will compete as one of a couple or singly, and it will be assigned a kennel accordingly.

10. Every exhibitor will receive, after his dog is entered, a certificate of identification and a tag, numbered to correspond with the number of his kennel while on exhibition. When the dog is brought to the place of exhibition, this certificate must be shown, and the tag attached to his collar, before he will be received.

11. Exhibitors need not accompany their dogs to the place of exhibition, but may send them, and printed cards of direction for this purpose will be furnished on application to the club.

12. When a dog is sent by express he must be consigned to "The Philadelphia Kennel Club, Industrial Art Building, Broad Street above Vine, Philadelphia." His number, together with the name and address of his exhibitor, must be plainly written on his box or crate, or plainly written or printed on a card and securely nailed thereto. Printed cards of direction for this purpose will be furnished by the club on application.

13. After the dog has been received, his exhibitor will receive an admission ticket, which will admit him to the hall during the exhibition without charge. Such ticket is not transferable, and if lost it will not be replaced by another. Any one falsely using it will be arrested and the ticket forfeited.

14. All dogs must be at the place of exhibition, Industrial Art Building, Broad St. above Vine, on Monday, April 21st, in time to be placed in their kennels before 11 o'clock.

15. No dog whatever, except puppies to be kept in pens, will be received without a suitable collar and chain. And vicious or dangerous dogs must be attended to and exercised by their owners.

16. The show will open on Monday, April 21, at 12 o'clock noon, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 10 o'clock a. m., and will close every evening at 10 o'clock.

17. No exhibitor will be permitted to take his dog from his kennel, except at such times as will be designated by the Committee of Management. A dog not found in his kennel when called for by the judges, forfeits his right to compete for a prize.

18. An exhibitor may take his dog away any evening after 10 o'clock, after showing his entry receipt and depositing his identification certificate and five dollars with the check clerk, which will be returned to him when the dog is returned to his kennel next morning before 10 o'clock. If the dog is not so returned, the money will be forfeited. If prize winners are taken away and not so returned, their prizes will be forfeited.

19. Exhibitors must take their dogs into and away from the building by the Wood street entrance only.

20. The prizes will be paid after 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office of the committee, upon showing the entry receipts and surrendering the identification certificates.

21. Exhibitors will have Saturday, April 27, until 12 o'clock noon, to remove their dogs from the building, up to which time they will be watched and cared for as usual.

22. It must be distinctly understood by every exhibitor at this show, that he enters his dog at his own risk, and that the Committee of Management will not be responsible for any damage to, or the loss, under any circumstances, of any dog entered for exhibition.

The Committee of Management will be in constant attendance during the exhibition, and give particular attention to the care of the dogs.

Two competent veterinary surgeons will be present daily.

Experienced and efficient assistants have been engaged, who will feed, exercise, and attend to the dogs at the expense of the Club. Exhibitors are *particularly requested* not to fee the assistants.

Watchmen and policemen will be on duty night and day, so that all proper care will be taken of the comfort and safety of the dogs.

Railroads centering in Philadelphia will transport *free* all dogs consigned to the Philadelphia Kennel Club for the Bench Show, when accompanied by the owner or a man in charge.

Where dogs are forwarded by Adams' Express, consigned to the Philadelphia Kennel Club, for the Bench Show, and the freight paid to Philadelphia, they will be returned by the Express Company *free* to the original point of shipment.

Exhibitors at a distance are requested to give notice in due time, to the Club, of the train by which they will send their dogs to the exhibition, when not accompanied by an attendant. All expense attending their transportation to and from the exhibition must be borne by their exhibitors.

The office of the Committee, at the north-east corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, will be open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. for entries.

All communications must be addressed to the Philadelphia Kennel Club, as above, or P. O. Box No. 1811, Philadelphia.

Entries close April 5th.

PRIZE LIST.

CHAMPION CLASSES.

[See Rule VI.]

Class 1.—Pointers—dogs, $40.
Class 2.—Pointers—bitches, $40.

Class 3.—English Setters—dogs, $40.
Class 4.—English Setters—bitches, $40.
Class 5.—Irish Setters—dogs, $40.
Class 6.—Irish Setters—bitches, $40.
Class 7.—Black and Tan, and Black, White and Tan Setters—dogs, $40.
Class 8.—Black and Tan, and Black, White and Tan Setters—bitches, $40.

OPEN CLASS.

[See Rule VI.]

Class 9.—Pointers, exceeding 55 lbs.—dogs. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 10.—Pointers, exceeding 50 lbs.—bitches. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 11.—Pointers, not exceeding 55 lbs.—dogs. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 12.—Pointers, not exceeding 50 lbs.—bitches. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 13.—Pointer Puppies, over 8 months of age—dogs and bitches. First, $10; second, a silver medal.
Class 14.—*Imported English Setters—dogs. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 15.—*Imported English Setters—bitches. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 16.—*Imported English Setters—puppies, over 8 months—dogs and bitches. First, $10; second, a silver medal.

*And their descendants of any generation, without admixture of any other blood.

Class 17.—Native English Setters—dogs. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 18.—Native English Setters—bitches. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 19.—Native English Setters—puppies, over 8 months—dogs or bitches. First, $10; second, a silver medal.
Class 20.—Red Irish Setters—dogs. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 21.—Red Irish Setters—bitches. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 22.—Red Irish Setters—Puppies, over 8 months—dogs and bitches. First, $10; second a silver medal.
Class 23.—Red and White Irish Setters—dogs. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 24.—Red and White Irish Setters—bitches. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 25.—Red and White Irish Setters—Puppies over 8 months—dogs and bitches. First, $10; second, a silver medal.
Class 26.—Black and Tan, and Black, White, and Tan Setters—dogs. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 27.—Black and Tan, and Black, White and Tan Setters—bitches. First, $40; second, $20; third, a silver medal.
Class 28.—Black and Tan, and Black, White and Tan Setters—puppies over 8 months—dogs and bitches. First, $10; second, a silver medal.
Class 29.—Cocker Spaniels, exceeding 20 lbs.—dogs and bitches. First, $20; second, $10.
Class 30.—Cocker Spaniels, not exceeding 20 lbs.—Puppies excluded from this class—dogs and bitches. First, $20; second, $10.
Class 31.—Spaniels, exceeding 30 lbs., excluding Cockers and Irish Water Spaniels—dogs and bitches.—First, $20; second, $10.
Class 32.—Irish Water Spaniels—dogs and bitches. First, $20; second, $10.
Class 33.—Chesapeake Bay Retrievers—dogs and bitches. First, $20; second, $10.
Class 34.—Poodles, exceeding 25 lbs.—dogs and bitches. First, $20; second, $10.
Class 35.—Deerhounds—dogs and bitches. First, $20; second, $10.
Class 36.—Greyhounds—dogs and bitches. First, $20; second, $10.
Class 37.—Foxhounds—dogs. First, $20; second, a silver medal.
Class 38.—Foxhounds—bitches. First, $20; second, a silver medal.
Class 39.—Foxhounds—In couples (without regard to sex). First, $35; second, $20.
Class 40.—Foxhounds—puppies, over 8 months, in couples (without regard to sex). First, $15; second, a silver medal.
Class 41.—Beagles—dogs. First, $15; second, a silver medal.
Class 42.—Beagles—bitches. First, $15; second, a silver medal.
Class 43.—Beagles—In couples, (without regard to sex). First, $20; second, $10.
Class 44.—Beagles—puppies, over 8 months. In couples (without regard to sex), a silver medal.
Class 45.—Dachshunds—dogs and bitches. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 46.—Sheep Dogs, or Colleys—dogs and bitches. First, $25; second, $15.
Class 47.—Sheep Dogs, or Colleys—puppies, over 8 months; dogs and bitches; a silver medal.
Class 48.—Newfoundlands, all black—dogs and bitches. First, $25; second, $15.
Class 49.—Newfoundlands, black and white—dogs and bitches. First, $25; second, $15.
Class 50.—St. Bernards, rough-coated—dogs and bitches. First, $25; second, $15.
Class 51.—St. Bernards, smooth-coated—dogs and bitches. First, $25; second, $15.
Class 52.—Mastiffs—dogs and bitches. First, $25; second, $15.
Class 53.—Great Danes, or Siberians—dogs and bitches. First, $20; second, $10.
Class 54.—Bull Dogs and Bitches. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 55.—Bull Terriers—dogs and bitches. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 56.—Fox Terriers—dogs and bitches. First, $20; second, $10.
Class 57.—Fox Terriers—puppies over 8 months, dogs and bitches; a silver medal.
Class 58.—Black and Tan Terriers, exceeding 10 lbs.—dogs and bitches. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 59.—Wire-Haired (Irish and Scotch) Terriers, exceeding 10 lbs.—dogs and bitches. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 60.—Rough, and Broken-haired Terriers, exceeding 10 lbs., excluding Wire-haired (Irish and Scotch) Skye, and Yorkshire (silk-haired) Terriers—dogs and bitches. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 61.—Skye Terriers, exceeding 10 lbs.—dogs and bitches. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 62.—Yorkshire Terriers—dogs and bitches. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 63.—Pugs—dogs. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 64.—Pugs—bitches. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 65.—Pugs—Puppies, over 8 months—dogs and bitches. A silver medal.
Class 66.—Ital an Greyhounds—dogs and bitches. First, $15; second, $10.
Class 67.—King Charles, and Blenheim Spaniels—dogs and bitches. First, $15; second, a silver medal.
Class 68.—Japanese Spaniels—dogs and bitches. First, $10; second, a silver medal.
Class 69.—Black and Tan Terriers, not exceeding 10 lbs.†—dogs and bitches. First, 10; second, a silver medal.
Class 70.—Rough, and Broken-haired Terriers, not exceeding 10 lbs., excluding Yorkshire†—dogs and bitches. First, $10; second, a silver medal.

†Puppies are excluded from this class.

Class 71.—Miscellaneous—dogs for which no class has been assigned. For the best three dogs or bitches of different breeds, three prizes of $10 each, and for the second best three dogs or bitches of different breeds, three prizes of a silver medal each, will be awarded, or withheld, in the discretion of the judges.

Class 72.—Puppies, under 8 months of age, and suckling bitches—no competition and no prize in this class.

As only 735 dogs can be received, owing to limited space, when that number is entered, no more entries can be made.

Apply at the northeast corner of 13th and Chestnut streets, second floor, or address the Philadelphia Kennel Club, P. O. Box No. 1,811, Philadelphia.

Entries close April 5.

LIST OF CLASSES FOR SPECIAL PRIZES.

In judging the classes where dogs and bitches are shown with their progeny, the merit of both the parent and progeny will be taken into consideration by the judges. It is not requisite that the progeny shall be owned by the exhibitor of the dog or bitch. Puppies of any age may be shown with their sire or dam as progeny.

Class A.—For the best imported Setter Dog, or the male descendant in in any generation of imported setters of any breed, without admixture of any other blood.

Class B.—For the best brace of imported Setters, or their descendants without regard to sex, in any generation of any breed, without admixture of any other blood owned by one exhibitor, (excluding dogs entered in Class A.)

Class C.—For the best imported Setter Dog, or the male descendent in any generation of imported Setters of any breed, without admixture of any other blood, to be shown with two of his progeny, (excluding dogs entered in Classes A. and B.

Class D.—For the best imported Setter Bitch, or the female descendant in any generation of imported Setters of any breed, without admixture of any other blood, to be shown with two of her progeny (excluding bitches entered in Class B).

All Pointers and Setters entered in the following classes must be the progeny of parents bred in the United States.

Class E.—For the best Pointer Dog, of any weight.
Class F.—For the best brace of Pointers, without regard to sex, owned by one exhibitor, (excluding dogs entered in classes E.)
Class G.—For the best Pointer Dog, (excluding dogs entered in Classes E. and F.), to be shown with two of his progeny.
Class H.—For the best Pointer Bitch, (excluding bitches entered in class F.), to be shown with two of her progeny.
Class I.—For the best Native English Setter Dog.
Class K.—For the best brace of Native English Setters, without regard to sex, owned by one exhibitor (excluding dogs entered in class I.)
Class L.—For the best Native English Setter Dog, (excluding dogs entered in classes I. and K.) to be shown with two of his progeny.
Class M.—For the best Native English Setter Bitch (excluding bitches entered in class K) to be shown with two of her progeny.
Class N.—For the best Irish Setter Dog.
Class O.—For the best brace of Irish Setters, without regard to sex, owned by one exhibitor, (excluding dogs entered in class N).
Class P.—For the best Irish Setter Dog (excluding entered in classes N and O) to be shown with two of his progeny.
Class Q.—For the best Irish Setter Bitch (excluding bitches entered in class O) to be shown with two of her progeny.
Class R.—For the best Black and Tan Setter Dog.
Class S.—For the best brace of Black and Tan Setters, without regard to sex, owned by one exhibitor (excluding dogs entered in class R.)
Class T.—For the best Black and Tan Setter Dog (excluding dogs entered in classes R and S) to be shown with two of his progeny.
Class U.—For the best Black and Tan Setter Bitch (excluding bitches entered in class S) to be shown with two of her progeny.
Class V.—For the best brace of Spaniels of any breed (excluding Water Spaniels) owned by one exhibitor.
Class W.—For the best Water Spaniel of any breed, dog or bitch.
Class X.—For the best Foxhound Dog, to be shown with two of his progeny.
Class Y.—For the best three couples of Foxhounds, without regard to sex, from one pack.
Class Z.—For the best Beagle, dog or bitch.
Class A1.—For the best Dachshund, dog or bitch.
Class B1.—For the best Deerhound, dog or bitch.
Class C1.—For the best Greyhound, dog or bitch.
Class D1.—For the best Sheep-dog or Collie, dog or bitch.
Class E1.—For the best Newfoundland, dog or bitch.
Class F1.—For the best Mount St. Bernard, dog or bitch.
Class G1.—For the best Mastiff, dog or bitch.
Class H1.—For the best Fox Terrier, dog or bitch.
Class I1.—For the best Skye Terrier, dog or bitch.
Class K1.—For the best Italian Greyhound, dog or bitch.
Class L1.—For the best Pug, dog or bitch.

When the above list is filled, no more special prizes can be accepted by the Committee of Management.

The following specials are announced to date; so soon as those for the remaining classes are provided, we will publish them:

Class A.—Cordury hunting suit, value $28, by F. S. Sheldon.
Class B.—Parker gun, value $150, by Parker Bros.
Class C.—Silver vase, value $75, by Bailey, Banks & Biddle.
Class D.—A pair of handsome framed and painted tiles of Laverack setters Rock and Selp, value $50, by Sharpless & Watts.
Class E.—A Remington gun, value $85, by Stewart & Mattson.
Class G.—A silver ale tankard, value $60, by J. Caldwell & Co.
Class I.—A handsome pair of Landseer engravings, value $50, by J. S. Earl & Son.
Class M.—1500 paper shells, value $15, by Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Class N.—A Frank Wesson rifle, value $30, by J. C. Grubb & Co.
Class R.—One case of 4 kegs, 6¼ lbs. each, powder, by Oriental Powder Co.; and one case of stuffed birds, by J. C. Krider.
Class S.—A set of pictures of the upland game birds of the U. S., value $25, by C. Scribner.
Class V.—A revolver, nickel-plated, value $12, by H. Stone.
Class W.—A Burgess magazine rifle, value $35, by E. K. Tryon, Jr., & Co.
Class B1.—A Neuilly tapestry table cover, value $40, by J. A. Walraven.
Class C1.—Fireside Encyclopædia of Poetry, value $15, by Porter & Coates.
Class E1.—A Colt's revolver, nickel-plated, and case, value $21, by E. Anschultz.
Class F1.—Thornhill's Shooting Directory, value $10, by Rees & Welsh.
Class K1.—Two handsome painted tiles, value $12, by Tom S. Wilson.
Class L1.—A pair of handsome candlesticks, value $25, by Gibson, Shaw & Co.

The Prize List of the New York Dog Show.

The following is the prize list of the Westminster Kennel Club's third annual show, which takes place at Gilmore's Garden, April 8, 9, 10 and 11; also the rules and regulations which will govern the show. We regret to see that separate classes for the natives have been omitted. Last year the abolishment of separate classes for the native and imported dogs reduced the number of entries, and we are afraid this year the result will be the same.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

This bench show will be held under the rules as adopted by the Philadelphia and Westminster Kennel Clubs, as follows:

1. The term dog where used in these rules is general in its application, and includes bitches and puppies, unless they are otherwise mentioned. The term puppy is restricted to dogs under one year of age.

2. Every person who enters a dog for exhibition must be his *bona fide* owner (or the duly authorized agent of his owner) at the time of closing the entries, and must identify him in the entry by his name, and if known, his age, and also if known, the names of his sire and dam. If the name of a dog which has won a first prize has been changed, his name at the time of his winning any and every such prize, and the place thereof, as well as his present name, must be given. If the names of his sire and dam are not known, he must be entered "pedigree unknown."

3. If a dog shall be entered without being identified, as directed in rule 2, he will thereby be disqualified from competition, and shall forfeit all entry fees, and any prize which may have been awarded to him.

4. Puppies may compete in grown classes, except in classes where they are especially excluded, and will be judged as if matured.

5. A dog which has, when a puppy, won a first prize in a puppy class, is not thereby disqualified from competition in a class where first prize winners are excluded.

6. A dog to compete in a champion class, must have won a first prize in an open class at Springfield, New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, '78, Detroit, St. Paul or Pittsburgh, and a dog having won a first prize at any show held as above, cannot compete in an open class when there is a champion class for his kind, but must compete in such champion class.

7. A dog affected with mange or other contagious disease is disqualified from exhibition, and on the veterinarian of the show giving his certificate to that effect to the committee of management, shall be immediately excluded or removed from the show, and shall forfeit any prize which may have been awarded to him.

8. The scales of points given in the third edition of the "Dogs of the British Islands," by J. H. Walsh (Stonehenge) will be used by the judges, when necessary, in judging the dogs.

9. In any class where there is only one dog entered for competition, if he possesses sufficient excellence to deserve a prize, the judges will award to him the prize which he is deserving of, whether it be first, second, or third: and they are not to award a prize in any class where no dog possesses sufficient excellence to entitle him to a prize. In case two dogs in the same class possess equal merit, and one has an authenticated pedigree, and the other has not, the dog with the pedigree will be preferred in awarding the prize.

10. The decision of the judges will be final in all cases; except where mistake, fraud, misrepresentation or collusion can be shown; in any such case the committee of appeal must decide all questions, except those of merit, and the dog may be rejudged.

11. Any protest as to the qualification of a dog for competition, must be made before the close of the show, and may be investigated at the time, or within ten days thereafter. A charge of fraudulent entry or false description must be made within one month after the close of the show, and may be investigated within two months after the charge is made. All protests and charges must be made in writing and lodged with the committee of management.

12. Any person who has misconducted himself in any way in connection with dogs, dog shows, or field trials, is thereby disqualified from exhibiting any dog at the show.

13. The committee of management shall have the right to exclude, or remove any dog from the show for any cause appearing to the committee sufficient.

REGULATIONS.

In addition to the above, the following rules and regulations will be strictly enforced:

1. No dog belonging to the Westminster Kennel Club will be entered for a premium; but members have the privilege of entering their own dogs.

2. It must be distinctly understood by all exhibitors that the managers will not be responsible for loss or damage to any dog exhibited, whether the result of accident or any other cause.

3. It is desired that with each entry the exhibitor will state the price at which he is willing to sell his dog; a prohibitory price being, of course, permitted.

4. An entry fee of $2 will be charged for each animal entered, and no additional fee will be charged for entries for special prizes. The entry fee *must in all cases* accompany the entry, and includes care and feed for dogs during the exhibition.

5. Such special prizes as may be offered will follow the awards in the general classes.

6. All entries must be made on blanks furnished by the club, and can be had on application to the superintendent at his office, 117 Fulton street.

7. The entries close on Tuesday, March 28, and as soon thereafter practicable each exhibitor will receive a ticket of identification numbered tag corresponding with the stall number of his dog. When the dog is brought to the exhibition hall the tag *must* be attached to his collar, and his owner must show his ticket of identification before animal will be received. Therefore exhibitors are requested not to their tags, nor to put them on the dogs, when practicable, until a few moments before they are presented at the door; and in case of dogs coming by express, their tags must be firmly nailed to the crates.

8. Each exhibitor will receive a separate ticket of identification for every animal entered, which must be carefully preserved, as no dog will be permitted to pass out of the building at night until his owner deposits five dollars and surrenders his ticket to the check clerk.

9. Exhibitors will be permitted to take home their dogs every evening after ten o'clock upon leaving a deposit of five dollars with the check clerk and surrendering their identification tickets, both of which will be returned on the re-producing of the dog in the morning before nine o'clock. If prize winners should be taken out and not returned, the prizes will be forfeited.

10. All dogs must be removed and returned by the Twenty-seventh street entrance.

11. Exhibitors need not accompany their dogs. They can be sent direct to the exhibition hall, and direction cards, printed for this purpose, will be furnished by the superintendent. All dogs will be promptly returned to their owners, or otherwise disposed of, as they may direct at the close of the exhibition.

12. The managers will use due diligence for the care and safety of all dogs exhibited (watchmen being on duty both night and day).

13. The members of the committee and managers will be in constant attendance, and especial attention will be given to the care of pet dogs, commodious boxes with wire netting being provided for the same. Each of these boxes will have a hasp and staple attached, so that the owners may, if they see fit, keep their dogs under padlock and key.

14. The managers will meet every morning and afternoon to receive complaints. Cases for the committee of appeal will be submitted through the managers. All communications must be made in writing and deposited in a box, at the managers' office, provided for the same.

15. No dog will be received unless supplied with a suitable collar and chain.

16. Bitches with pup, and small pups weaned, will be provided with suitable pens, if application is made at time of *entry*.

17. Should exhibitors abroad desire to compete, they are reminded that dogs cannot be landed at this port without payment of duties, unless they are accompanied by a certificate from the U. S. Consul at port of shipment, declaring that they are exported for breeding purposes.

18. No dogs will be received before 7 A. M., Monday, the 7th, or after 8 A. M. Tuesday, the 8th. All dogs will be received at the Madison avenue entrance.

19. The show will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day.

20. The judging will commmence promptly each morning at 10 o'clock and continue until one o'clock, and also from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M. During these hours no dog must be taken out of his stall, not even by his owner; and if any dog is not found in his stall when called by the judges, the judging will proceed without him. This rule will be rigidly enforced in order that the judging be not retarded. Owners are requested to be near their dogs, and when the class is called to bring their animals into the judging ring. Owners who cannot be present should notify the superintendent, that their dogs may be taken in the ring for them.

21. Ribbons will be attached to the stalls of the prize winners as soon as practicable after the awards have been made.

22. Railway arrangements for the transportation of dogs are in course of completion with all the railway companies centering in New York, and will be duly announced.

23. Each exhibitor will be furnished with a season ticket, free; no attendants' tickets will be issued, except as season tickets, which will be sold at the usual rates.

24. All disputed questions in any way connected with the judging, will be referred to and decided by a committee composed of three members of the Philadelphia Kennel Club and three members of the Westminster Kennel Club, who will act as a board of appeals.

PREMIUM LIST.

Class 1.—Mastiffs—dogs. For the best dog, $20; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.
Class 2.—Mastiffs—bitches. For the best, $20; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.
Class 3.—Mastiff Puppies—dogs and bitches. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.
Class 4.—Rough-coated St. Bernard Dogs. For the best, $20; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.
Class 5.—Rough-coated St. Bernard Bitches. For the best, $20; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.
Class 6.—Smooth-coated St. Bernard Dogs. For the best, $20; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.
Class 7.—Smooth-coated St. Bernard Bitches. For the best, $20; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.
Class 8.—St. Bernard Puppies—dogs or bitches. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.
Class 9.—Newfoundland Dogs and Bitches. For the best, $20; for the second, silver medal.
Class 10.—Newfoundland Puppies—dogs or bitches. For the best, silver medal.
Class 11.—Siberian or Ulm. For the best dog or bitch, $15; for the second, silver medal.
Class 12.—Greyhounds. For the best dog or bitch, $15; for the second, silver medal.
Class 13.—Deerhounds. For the best dog or bitch, $15; for the second, silver medal.
Class 14.—Champion Pointers, over 55 lbs.—dogs. See Rule No. 6. For the best, $35.
Class 15.—Champion Pointers, over 50 lbs.—bitches. See Rule No. 6. For the best, $35.
Class 16.—Pointers over 55 lbs.—dogs. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third, silver medal.
Class 17.—Pointers over 50 lbs.—bitches. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third, silver medal.
Class 18.—Champion Pointers under 55 lbs.—dogs. See Rule No. 6. For the best, $35.
Class 19.—Champion Pointers under 50 lbs.—bitches. See Rule No. 6. For the best, $35.
Class 20.—Pointers under 55 lbs.—dogs. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third silver medal.
Class 21.—Pointers under 50 lbs.—bitches. For the best, $30; for second, $20; for the third, silver medal.
Class 22.—Pointer Puppies over 6 and under 12 months old—dogs. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.
Class 23.—Pointer Puppies over 6 and under 12 months old—bitches. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.
Class 24.—Pointer Puppies under 6 months—dogs. For the best, silver medal.
Class 25.—Pointer Puppies, under 6 months—bitches. For the best, silver medal.
Class 26.—Champion English Setters—dogs. See rule No. 6. For the best, $35.
Class 27.—Champion English Setters—bitches. (See Rule No. 6.) For the best, $35.
Class 28.—English Setters—dogs. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third silver medal.
Class 29.—English Setters—bitches. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third, silver medal.
Class 30.—English Setter Puppies over 6 months—dogs. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.
Class 31.—English Setter Puppies over 6 months—bitches. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.
Class 32.—English Setter Puppies under 6 months—dogs. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.
Class 33.—English Setter Puppies under 6 months—bitches. For the best, silver medal.

[In classes 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, a white spot or frill will be allowed, but a black, white and tan dog must go in the English setter class.]

Class 34.—Champion Black and Tan Setters—dogs. (See Rule No. 6.) For the best, $35.
Class 35.—Champion Black and Tan Setters—bitches. (See Rule No. 6.) For the best, $35.

CLASS 36.—Black and Tan Setters—dogs. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 37.—Black and Tan Setters—bitches. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 38.—Black and Tan Setter Puppies over 6 months—dogs. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 39.—Black and Tan Setter Puppies over 6 months—bitches. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 40.—Black and Tan Setter Puppies under 6 months—dogs. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 41.—Black and Tan or Setter Puppies under 6 months—bitches. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 42.—Champion Red Setters—dogs—(See Rule No. 6.) For the best, $35.

CLASS 43.—(See Rule No. 6.)—Champion Red Setters—bitches. For the best, $35.

CLASS 44.—Red Irish Setters—dogs. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 45.—Red Irish Setters—bitches. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 46.—Red Irish Setter Puppies over 6 months—dogs. For the best, $10; for the second silver medal.

CLASS 47.—Red Irish Setter Puppies over 6 months—bitches. For the best $10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 48.—Red Irish Setter Puppies under 6 months—dogs. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 49.—Red Irish Setter Puppies under 6 months—bitches. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 50.—Champion Red and White Setters—dogs. See Rule No. 6. For the best, $35.

CLASS 51.—Champion Red and White Setters—bitches. See Rule No. 6. For the best, $35.

CLASS 52.—Red and White Setters—dogs. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third silver medal.

CLASS 53.—Red and White Setters—bitches. For the best, $30; for the second, $20; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 54.—Red and White Setter Puppies over 6 months—dogs. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 55.—Red and White Setter Puppies over 6 months—bitches. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 56.—Red and White Setter Puppies under 6 months—dogs. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 57.—Red and White Setter Puppies under 6 months—bitches. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 58.—Chesapeake Bay Dogs or Bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 59.—Irish Water Spaniels—dogs or bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 60.—Clumber Spaniels—dogs or bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 61.—Cocker or Field Spaniels—dogs. For the best, $15; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 62.—Cocker or Field Spaniels—bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 63.—Cocker or Field Spaniels, puppies—dogs or bitches. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 64.—Foxhounds—dogs or bitches. For the best couple, $20; for second, $10; for third, silver medal.

CLASS 65.—Beagles—dogs or bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 66.—Dachshunds—dogs or bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 67.—Fox Terriers—dogs. For the best, $20; for the second, silver medal

CLASS 68.—Fox Terriers—bitches. For the best, $20; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 69.—Fox Terrier Puppies—dogs. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 70.—Fox Terrier Puppies—bitches. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 71.—Collies—dogs. For the best, $15; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 72.—Collies—bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 73.—Collie Puppies—dogs or bitches. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 74.—Dalmatian or Coach Dogs. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 75.—Bull Dogs—dogs or bitches. For the best, $20; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 76.—Bull Terriers—dogs or bitches. For the best, $20; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 77.—Bull Terrier Puppies—dogs or bitches. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 78.—Skye Terriers—dogs or bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 79.—Pugs—dogs. For the best, $20; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 80.—Pugs—bitches. For the best, $20; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 81.—Pug Puppies—dogs or bitches. For the best, silver medal.

CLASS 82.—Scotch Terriers—dogs or bitches. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 83.—Black and Tan Terriers over 5 lbs.—dogs or bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 84.—Dandy Dinmont Terriers—dogs or bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 85.—Yorkshire Terriers, Blue and Tan, over 5 lbs.—dogs or bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 86.—Yorkshire Terriers, Blue and Tan, not exceeding 5 lbs.—dogs or bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.

CLASS 87.—Toy Terriers, other than Yorkshire—dogs and bitches. For the best, $15; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 88.—Blenheim Spaniels—dogs and bitches. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 89.—King Charles Spaniels—dogs and bitches. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 90.—Japanese Spaniels—dogs and bitches. For the best, $10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 91.—Italian Greyhound—dogs and bitches. For the best, 10; for the second, silver medal.

CLASS 92.—Miscellaneous Class. For dogs or bitches not specified in the above classification. For the best, $15; for the second, $10; for the third, silver medal.

Is It a New Disease?

ST. LOUIS, MO.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In a late issue of your paper I noticed an inquiry for treatment, and description of the symptoms of a very sick English setter bitch, the disease described being of such character that no one in Dayton, O., could prescribe any remedy. I had just such a case, and lost the animal before my friends or myself could make up our minds as to what was the matter and what to do.

The dog that I lost was an Irish bitch—a beautiful one with a grand head and chest—from imported stock, and at the time of her death she was ten months old. I took her from the mother at the age of four weeks, and with the exception of worms, she enjoyed the best of health until the ninth month. One morning last Fall I was hastily summoned to the yard to see what was the matter with the dog. I found her lying upon her side with her feet drawn under her, and her body curled up as it were, looked as though she might be sleeping. I approached her calling her by name, when she sprang to her feet, growled and barked savagely, her hair bristling up; but she did not come toward me. It is safe to suppose, Mr. Editor, that seeing the pet of the family, my almost constant and very affectionate companion, in such a ferocious and unusual mood, that I "backed" in good style on the instant, to the music of "Come into the house quick, the dog is mad!" that fell upon my ears from voices at a safe distance. I got into the house as speedily as possible, not to turn and run, the bitch eyeing me meanwhile until the door was closed, and going to a down-stairs window not ten feet from where the bitch stood, called her by name, repeatedly rapping upon the blinds to attract her notice. Would you believe it, Mr. Editor, the dog fastened her eyes upon an upstairs window and not once did she even look toward me, or pay any attention to my call. It was evident to all of us that the dog was crazy, that she had lost her reason for the time. Then she ran up and down the yard like a caged beast, back and forth with swinging gait, her tail between her legs, keeping up this trot for ten or fifteen minutes, when she took up her position near the door, as if asking admittance to the house. Previous to being disturbed in the yard, she had been chasing a chicken in company with a small boy, and those who watched her say that of a sudden she began to run around in a circle, frothing at the mouth, finally falling in a fit, all of which might have been caused by over exertion and excitement.

Going to the door at which the dog had stationed herself, I found her looking as bright as usual, and that she knew me. After an hour she was completely out of pain and was as playful and kind as ever, but my family were afraid of her and I sent her to the country for a change of diet, scenery, etc., etc. That same evening she had two more fits, but a purgative and an emetic brought her through, and for the next two weeks she was reported doing well. I saw her in two weeks; she looked all right, except that she was losing flesh, which I accounted for thinking she had run it off from exercise. I saw her a week later; she looked lean and emaciated. When loosened from her chain she started off at a rapid trot and would not return until after repeated calling. It was a cold day, uncomfortably cold, but the dog ran about with her tongue hanging from her mouth.

I took her home with me, and with her called upon several prominent dog owners here. They could see nothing wrong with her looks and condition, but she might possibly be coming into distemper. A dose of quinine was suggested and given. Her eyes were unusually bright; she was very weak and moved slowly, and as though it was difficult to keep her feet. I noticed a dry, husky cough, with slight, watery discharge from nose. During the day noticed the hair about the mouth matted together, the result of unseen fits. There is no doubt but that she had been having them right along, unknown to the party having her in keeping. In the morning she seemed better and stronger, and to the country she went again at the earnest solicitation of my wife, who was afraid of her. In a day or two she was reported very sick, having fits, during which she would stand and champ her jaws very rapidly, saliva running from her mouth in quantities. She would have several fits a day, of from two to five minutes duration, coming out of them and looking about in a dazed sort of a way to locate herself. She showed a disposition to hide herself from observation, to eat very little, and after eating the fits generally came on. She would stand by the hour in one place with her head hanging down, occasionally shaking her head. Later she would have fever with hot breath and nose, which would pass off and her nose be cold and moist. Still later she would cry out with pain if touched or moved in the least, her ears being very red and hot, and smelling badly. A little matter gathered in her eyes, but none came from the nose. She seemed to breathe with great difficulty.

The bitch lived just four weeks after the first fit and about one week after being taken very sick. We treated her for distemper, worms, and everything except the right thing. Three days before she died chorea set in with its jerking and twitching; and laying upon her side, seemingly asleep, she would breathe hard and loud, ever and anon crying out as if being hurt—a plaintive cry like that of a sick child in bad dreams. It would have been a merciful act to have then put an end to her suffering, but so long as there was life we hoped for a recovery. The morning of the day upon which she died, weak as she seemed to be, her mind utterly failed her, and getting out of the house, she started off at a rapid pace in a straight line, going a long distance before being caught and carried back to the kennel, where she had fit after fit, and terrible ones, until she died.

After death an examination was made. No worms were found and all the organs of the body were found to be in a healthy condition. I suggested that an examination of the brain be made, but the young man in charge did "not know much about brains," he said, and this was not done. At her death the coat was in splendid condition, and while many of the symptoms point to distemper, others indicate a diseased brain. Dogs in rabies never lose their reason, otherwise I would think it a clear case of madness, and a dangerous one to handle.

But is this thing contageous? The gentleman having my dog in charge lost one shortly afterward with this same champing at the jaws and running of saliva at the mouth. He says that in his opinion this is a new disease among dogs, regarding which, we know nothing, and further that he thinks his dog "caught" it from mine. I regret that he thinks so, because I do not believe it to be the case. I do not think that these fits were caused by a blow on the head or elsewhere. I rather think that my dog was "killed by kindness." She was one dog in a thousand in the eyes of the household, and during the Summer months she passed one-half of her time in the house, being patted and petted and fussed over by all. She had the choicest of everything her appetite craved, and after a time would eat nothing but meat, with which she was simply *stuffed*. She took kindly to cake and sweet things generally, and fruit, grapes, and apples suited her to a nicety. Later in the Fall fires were built throughout the house and the bitch took a great fancy to lying as near to the grate as she could get. Scolding and driving off only answered for that one time, and she had to be constantly watched to keep from baking her brains. This continual application of heat for several weeks might have given rise to the disorder, or it might have resulted from over-feeding without sufficient out-door exercise. My experience in raising this dog I give for the benefit of many whose love for the animal might overbalance their better judgments. I have at least learned a lesson. TEN BORE.

The Dogs of the Past and Present.

(CONTINUED).

TOPEKA, KAN.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—So much is being said about breaking or curing dogs of being gun-shy, that the question naturally arises, What is the cause of so much gun-shyness? Now I claim that it is not a timidity of the gun any more than it is a timidity of almost anything that shocks the nervous temperament. As nervousness is an innate attribute of the human race, to a greater or less degree, so it is with all the animal kingdom. The finer bred—the more closely bred an animal is, the more sensitive does it become, his powers of perception are more acute, and therefore more *reason* should be used, instead of brute force, to make him comply with our desires. I have noticed that the very best and most intelligent animals are those that could have been the most easily spoiled, and are the most often ruined—irretrievably so—by harshness and thoughtless brutality. Although dogs become afraid of the report of a gun, and will run from the very presence of one, after they become accustomed to it from puppyhood up to field workers, and that from being hit with shot by accident or intention, yet they are more readily cured of that than are young dogs who have never become accustomed to the report of a gun. I have an old dog in mind who was one of the best field dogs, and is now, who became so afraid of a gun that to pick one up was enough to make him leave your presence in a hurry. A friend had been annoyed very much by a strange vagrant dog prowling round his place that he concluded to shoot him; he did so in the presence of the old dog I refer to; the dog was badly hurt, and made a terrible yelling, that so frightened the old pointer, he could not for a year be induced to go with his owner and gun; the gentleman gave him up as ruined and of no use; a friend took him, when, by the transfer of ownership and home he became a good field dog again. It shows the dog conceived the idea that a gun in the hands of that man was a dangerous article to dogs—he was afraid of the gun and man conjointly, but when away from the location and the man he looked upon the gun as of old, a fit and pleasant companion to go with. I name this as an illustration of the sensitiveness of an animal who can not be reasoned with, except we so gain his confidence that it is part of his being to know we will not harm him, but punish for disobedience he knows is such, and shows it by the expression of his face when chided. With a pup, disobedience is but the expression of childish freaks, and a mere change of voice is sufficient to check him, and remind him of our displeasure for such actions. He should be allowed to have plenty of scope, and receive but very little reprimanding, as he will tire and become heedless of your voice; but as he grows older from week to week, so you become more and more rigid with your commands, and he grows into a broken dog, from his constant associations with you and your ways. The different devices used to subject a dog, namely, spike collars, weight to make him go slower, and all manner of "dog killers," are only devices to prematurely bring about that which you will get in a better shape (and have more dog) if you handle your young dogs as if they were intelligent beings, and susceptible of being taught as such.

The idea that it will not do to breed from gun-shy dogs is erroneous, in the general, as far as the gun-shyness is concerned. It might better, or as well, be said, it will not do to breed from dogs of too nervous a temperament, for that is all that gun-shyness means. A dog, or pup at least, can be made afraid of water, so he will turn tail and go for his kennel, as well as he can, and will, from the report of a gun. *It is not hereditary*, and I can make as good a field dog of a pup from parents who have been scared to death by an injudicious use of a gun, as I could from parents who never had so suffered, if I have charge of the bitch during the time the pups are in her and with her; but care must be taken to have her kept away from all the associations of the gun, or otherwise the whelps will partake of the nervousness of the dam and be more difficult to make bold anxious field workers.

Never allow a young dog to be with a dog who has this fault, but rather have him associate with dogs who are so hard headed and ungovernable that nothing will scare or make afraid. Never punish a dog severely in the presence of a pup, but strive by every means to have the young one confide in you, and believe you like him, and little by little connect your desires with his pleasures, and *vice versa*. I believe I have perfected some of the best field dogs, but those were dogs that I took a great liking for when they were mere whelps they seemed to like me and I returned the compliment.

Many noted field dogs, have been considered worthless in first hands, when by change of ownership, they have turned out first-class in every respect. I could cite numbers of such dogs; kind treatment, with confidence gained by the dog, have brought about the result.

We all have our peculiar ideas of what is, and what is not correct in manner of training dogs for the field, and of course we base those ideas upon an experience we have had, or should have had, before we denounce, or praise any formula. In the first place, it must be apparent to every one that a young dog should not contract any habits, that will be antagonistic to his future duties in the field.

It is too common a practice for owners of young dogs to allow them, and urge them, to road up barn-yard fowls, and have them stop at "to-ho." I do not care to own a pup who will not at the age of five to eight months old stand or point his game from scent, therefore the habit of allowing a pup to follow chickens round the yard *by sight* makes them want *to see* the game in the field when he scents it, and, therefore, too often he roads the game up, flushes it, and ever afterward becomes unsteady.

The first thing to ascertain about your dog is, has he a good nose—will he stand his game—upon this one thing depends the value of your dog, as a field dog; he may in a measure be educated to do it, and by long practice and praise for doing it become more anxious to find and perform, but if the quality is not innately there, you can not by education place it there, as if it was an inborn gift. It is by breeding for this peculiar quality in the pointer and setter that different strains have received their individual notoriety—as *good*, *better* and *best*—disregarding it, and striving for outward appearance, more than for the nose, has brought strains once good, into disrepute, but happily, there is an elasticity in the relationship of blood, and by a proper guidance of the powers sought for they will return to the channels where they belong—or, by neglect, become worthless for want of identity. It's all dog, but there is a vast difference between a *pretty good dog* and a *very good dog*. A. C. WADDELL.

To Keep Dogs Healthy.

The weather has taken a turn for the better, but it is none the less a trying time for our canine friends; indeed, we are of opinion that more illnesses are caught during the time the snow is melting than during active frost, the dogs being more apt to get wet, and sleeping in this condition is very likely to give them colds. However, there are generally one or two dry hours daily even now, and the careful breeder will not fail to take advantage of them. Dogs too often catch cold by remaining during wet weather out in their yards until the coat is thoroughly soaked. Now, we find a large piece of tarpaulin, capable of being let down as a sort of roof to the yard, a most invaluable contrivance. It need not be an expensive arrangement, but may be made by sewing old sacks together, and afterwards treating them to a coat or two or tar. It will be found handy, too, during the hot days of Summer, for too much hot sunshine is very injurious to dogs, causing fits, and probably resulting in heat-apoplexy, generally termed sun-stroke, and consequent death.

In spring-time, especially if there has been a rapid change from frost and snow to mild weather, it is the custom with some dog-breeders to physic the kennels. The idea is not a bad one, but we beg to call attention to one particular medicine, which we do not think has been much tried in canine practice. We mean the phosphate of soda. It is almost tasteless, and from half an ounce to one ounce given in the drinking water forms a mild but effective aperient, which is certain not to irritate the stomach. But phosphate of soda is also one of the best remedies we have for purifying the blood. Hence its value in Spring and early Summer. With that view it may be given in the food twice a day, in doses of from ten to twenty grains, for a fortnight or three weeks at a time.

Now there exists among those who keep dogs a wide-spread prejudice against the use of common salt in the animal's food. It is a very unjust one, and probably derives its origin from the fact that a spoonful given in water as a drench, causes vomiting in the dog. This is true, and salt thus administered makes a very handy emetic. It may often, too, be beneficially used as an enema. For this purpose a dessert-spoonful to half a pint of gruel for a small dog, or double the quantity for a large one, is the quantity to use with the view of clearing out the rectum or lower part of the gut. Then we all know that worms frequently lodge here, and should therefore bear in mind that a somewhat stronger solution of table salt is sure to kill and expel them, especially if an ounce or two of the infusion of quassia has been added to the injection.

Quassia, by the way, is not a very powerful anthelmintic, but it is a good stomachic and tonic to give to a dog, after the expulsion of worms by more powerful medicines. Quassia, too, is a good appetizer. This should be remembered by people who own delicate young dogs, who are bad doers, as it is called. The extract is most easily administered—from three to eight grains in the form of a bolus, with the same quantity of extract of dandelion, and a *quantum suff.* of liquorice powder. Some people believe that quassia possesses narcotic powers. One thing at least is certain—flees and other vermin that infest the coats of dogs are put to sleep by a solution of quassia wood so effectually that they fail to wake again.

But regarding salt in the dog's food. We ourselves invariably use it in small quantities—just a flavoring—and invariably find it productive of good. Salt is found in every one of the secretions, being largely present in the blood.

It not only aids secretion, but, in our opinion, renders the absorption of the food more certain and easy. We do not claim for salt the power of rendering the dog to whom it is supplied a bit better as regards condition; but this we know: it renders the skin more pliant and supple, and greatly improves the coat—facts that intending exhibitors would do well to lay to heart. The milk, too, of suckling bitches is, if they are supplied with a little salt, rendered larger in quantity and of superior quality. Bitches, too, should not want it while in pup, if large and healthy progeny is wanted; nor should stud dogs, for salt undoubtedly increases the animal's power of stock-getting.—X. PERIENCE, *in Live Stock Journal.*

Aconite in Distemper.

McKINNEY, TEXAS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—On the 24th day of February I was sitting in my office enjoying the CHICAGO FIELD when our city marshal, Captain John N. Davis, entered and told me he had called to get me to make a prescription for his pup that had distemper very badly.

The pup is a very fine one and the only fine blood that any of our club own. It is a general favorite among us and we are very anxious that it should be raised and trained.

The pup had been sick for a week with all the symptoms of distemper, great difficulty in breathing, nose hot and dry, severe cough, matter and tears running from the eyes, twitchings in the muscles of the shoulders, want of steadiness in its gait, when it would attempt to walk its legs would cross and seem to tangle up, there seemed to be involuntary action of the muscles of the shoulders, want of appetite, refusing to take any nourishment whatever, pup four months and four days old and well grown for its age.

"Well," said I, "John, I am rather a poor dog doctor, but will do the best I can for the pup." I then called his attention to the article in the CHICAGO FIELD of February 22d, from San Antonio, Texas, and written by A. Lyman Bingham, in which he recommended aconite and belladonna in distemper.

For the want of something better I told John we would try Bingham's remedy. I gave him the paper and he read it over, and then said he would leave it to me. So the infinitesimal doses were determined on. As I am an alopathic I had but little confidence in the remedial agent in such small doses, but as I had seen so many young dogs die, and but few get well from distemper, I felt willing to give it a trial.

As I did not know where to obtain the first dilution of aconite, as recommended by Mr. Bingham, Silden's fluid extract was substituted.

I took a two ounce vial, washed it clean and filled it with pure cistern water and attempted to drop in two drops of the extract of aconite, but three drops went into the vial; the extract seemed very thin and the drops small, so I concluded to try it as it was.

He was directed to give a teaspoonful every half hour until relief from the urgent symptoms was obtained; when the twitchings became better and the breathing easier, it was to be given only every hour, then every two or three hours, and finally discontinued when quite relieved.

He was to give the first dose at 10 a. m. and report progress at 3 o'clock p. m. At 3 o'clock that evening he reported the pup much better. He was directed to lengthen the time between doses to every hour, and if still better, to two, and three hours. On the morning of the 25th he reported the pup as almost entirely well; cough gone, twitchings gone, appetite good, steadiness in gait as good as before taken sick, and to all appearances almost as well as ever.

The infinitessimal doses were given from 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 24th every half hour until three in the afternoon of the same day, the time was lengthened to every hour during the night. On the 25th it took only four doses and on the 26th three doses.

At this writing, a week after the aconite was given, the pup is entirely well, so far having had no relapse. The belladonna was not given, as there seemed to be no call for it.

I report this case to try and get other brother sportsmen to give the remedy a trial should opportunity offer. This is a single case, and, as Arnold Burges has very truly said one swallow does not make a Summer, I should have to hear of the aconite being more extensively tried and favorably reported before I could receive it as a remedial agent for the certain cure of distemper. But Marshal Davis' pup did get well and took nothing but the aconite.

I shall try the aconite again the first good opportunity, and if I still think it possesses virtues in controling distemper, the dread disease from which the American sportsmen lose more of their fine dogs than all other diseases combined, I will let you hear from me again on the subject. LAZY ALECK.

THE MASSACHUSETTS KENNEL CLUB'S SHOW.—Boston, Mass.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Our show to be held here May 6, 7, 8 and 9, promises to be a very brilliant one We intend to make the show as attractive as possible to all who visit it; exhibitors from a distance will be extended every courtesy the club can give them.

The Music Hall is admirably adapted for a bench show, and its close proximity to the famous "Boston Common" is invaluable as an exercising ground.

We have still retained the classes for native setters which were so grand last year, in fact our club wishes to encourage the development of the best dogs, and so give them all a chance.

The special prize list will be the grandest ever offered in this country, including four fine guns, and more yet expected.

Valuable oil paintings are also contributed, one alone worth $350.

The railroads have nearly all agreed to carry dogs free, and the express companies for one fare.

Our prize list will contain all the information in reference to the railroad companies; also include the special prize list. S.

MADE THEM PRESENTS.—Mr. S. J. Martenet, Jr., Baltimore, Md., presented a puppy of his Turk—Flora, Chesapeake Bay retriever litter, to Mr. Edmund Orgill and also to Mr. J. H. Reckord.

Two ORGANS regulate first the stomach, second, the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—(Advt).

Show Her How to Stand.

DAYTON, O.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The following may be of use to G. T. Y., in issue of March 1:

First, obtain from a friend an old staunch dog that will pay little attention to the freaks of a young dog; allow them to ramble together often at home, so they will become thoroughly acquainted. You will now proceed with both to the field where you know there is a bevy of quails, taking a checkcord about twenty feet long and strong peg attached. Keep her well in, letting the old dog do the finding, and when he makes his point *keep cool;* don't get excited; allow her to approach within a few feet of the dog, where she will see how he stands his game, and there fasten her with the peg; she at end of checkcord cannot rush in.

You now have her under control, so let them remain a few minutes, speaking lowly, steady! steady! good dog! Step up in front of old dog and flush the covey, shooting but one; carefully mark where it falls, also the flight of bevy. Return to your dogs; having a few crackers in your pocket give her one or two and pat her, when she will feel you are pleased. Leave the old dog at charge, and release her from checkcord, commanding her to "seek dead!" When she does find it see how proud she feels of her work, feeling she has accomplished the whole business. Pat her fondly and proceed after the birds as before, letting the old dog point first. After a few trials your dog will come down to a fine stand which will please you just as well as the old dog's point.

I thought ere this to give my little experience on puppies chasing, as the dog I now own would chase invariably both quails and rabbits, in spite of calling. I always stood still until he came back and then boxed his ears saying "Bad dog!" Last Fall I concluded it was time for him to stop, so every time he offered to chase I did not shoot, but cuffed his ears instead. The first time he understood what I meant. I then gave him a cracker or two (which I always have with me) and patted him fondly. He only ran two or three rabbits and few quails all last Fall, when on one afternoon, in tall corn, while roading a quail, I saw three rabbits run from near him that he paid no attention to, but kept on and established his point on the quails. He is staunch enough now to give me a fair shot over almost every point, and is fast, yet cautious. I fear this coming Fall, in Ohio, I shall have to shoot the rabbits and let Bob White dig out. R.

DOGS OF AMERICA.—New York City.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—No man should hide his light under a bushel. I protest against any man keeping his knowledge to himself; and yet he should not be expected to give it away for nothing. The work of years should receive its adequate reward. Stonehenge, I have reason to believe, is reaping his, in a handsome revenue from his recent edition of "Dogs of the British Islands." Now it is evident Mr. Hallock has been as assiduous a student as Stonehenge; I therefore propose he write a work on dogs, and entitle it "Dogs of America." I am satisfied we would find there are many breeds new to all but Mr. Hallock, and of the existence of which even those supposed to be best informed on the subject know nothing. I am confident the book would command a sale, not only in this country, but in Europe, quite sufficient to repay him for his labor, and telling the world what he "knows about dogs." It is true no one would again attempt to write such a book; but then so much the better as we should have it all in one book. The new breed of pointer, the "*red pointer,*" could be very aptly illustrated by the red Irish setter bitch Friend. KNICKERBOCKER.

ARSENIC ACID IN DISTEMPER.—Rossville, Kan.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I saw a communication in issue of March 1, from R. W. Southward, M.D., giving a remedy for distemper in dogs. I have used and have frequently seen used the arsenic acid for the same disease, and never knew of a failure to cure if judiciously given; although I do not doubt the iodine added to the arsenic would be an improvement. The dose of the arsenic acid in bulk at first must not be larger than a No. 6 shot, given three or four times a day on or in any of the dog's food. The quantity can be increased as deemed best. I first learned this remedy years ago from the lamented G. W. Cooter—a successful handler of dogs in days gone by, at Leavenworth, Kan.—who always treated distemper in this way. DOT.

DREAM II.—Mr. E. A. Willard, of Jonesboro, Ill., has refused $300 for his handsome black and tan Gordon setter bitch Dream II., purchased last year from Mr. J. Addison Smith, of Baltimore, Md. Not only is Dream a handsome bitch, but she is as good in the field as she is handsome. She was bred by Mr. James R. Tilley, of Locust Valley, Long Island. Her sire is Mr. Henry Munn's Duke of Gordon, and her dam Mr. Tilley's Dream, by Copeland's Shot, out of Tilley's Mab.

TO J. H. F.—Plainville, O.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—J. H. F. of Troy, N. Y., will confer a favor on many readers of the CHICAGO FIELD if he will explain *how* he cures a dog of gun-shyness. Above his signature occurs a very interesting article in the last issue of the CHICAGO FIELD, but he cut it too short. The undersigned never owned a gun-shy dog but knows of them. Now let. J. H. F. speak and tell his plan and much oblige, DICK.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The following shows how good an advertising medium the CHICAGO FIELD is. Mr. Bergundthal writes: "Sportsmen seem to want photographs badly. I have sent 150 of Phyllis, so far, and the advertisement in only two weeks."

HILDA.—The English papers report the death of the champion Irish water-spaniel bitch Hilda, formerly Mr. Fletcher's, first at Birmingham in 1877 and 1878. She was kicked by a horse when three weeks within her time of whelping, and died soon after whelping.

AN UNFERTILE SIRE.—An English exchange maintains the fact that a hound, one of the best in the oldest pack in England, after having been repeatedly tried in vain, when seven years old commenced to breed.

Names Claimed.

ROLLO, BLANCH, BRUCE, WALLACE, RONALD, JUNO.—Mr. Geo. Gray St. Dennis, Baltimore Co., Md., claims the following names for his black and tan Gordon setters: Rollo by champion Rupert out of Lord Rosslyn's Rispah; Blanch, imported by him, 28th May, 1878, from Fernesly Hall, Knaresboro, Yorkshire, England; Bruce, Wallace, Ronald, Juno, whelped from the above sire and dam, November 1, 1878.

DRUID—GLENELLA WHELPS.—General Churchill, Little Rock, Ark., claims the name Carlo for white, black and tan dog; and Mr. B. Hempstead, same place, claims the name Sport for white, black and ticked dog; Mr. A. D. Forbes, Rockford, Ill., claims the name Rab for white, black and tan dog; these are all by Druid out of Glenella.

SHOT, SNAP AND BELLE.—Mr. S. T. Hammond, Springfield, Mass., claims the names Shot for lemon and white dog, and Belle for liver, white and tan bitch, whelped Sept. 13, 1878, by Sensation out of Psyche. Also Snap for lemon, white and ticked puppy whelped Sept. 21, 1878, by Snapshot out of Gipsey.

THACK, BETA AND DELTA.—Mr. H. S. Magraw, Colora, Md., claims the name Thack for orange and white dog puppy, by Royal Duke—Fleet; also Beta for black and white setter bitch puppy, by Royal Duke—Bessie; also Delta for orange and white setter bitch puppy, by Royal Duke—Dell.

LEMON AND STELLA-BOW.—Mr. W. T. Irwin claims the name Lemon for his lemon and white pointer dog puppy, whelped Jan. 8, 1879, by champion Sleaford—Waddell's Fan; also Stella-Bow for lemon and white pointer puppy, whelped Dec. 25, 1878, by champion Bow—Munson's Queen.

BONNIBELLE.—Mr. E. P. Robinson, Sidney, Ohio, claims the name Bonnibelle for red Irish setter bitch puppy, whelped September 5, 1878, by champion Thorstein, out of champion Loo II.

SANDY AND SILK.—Mr. B. S. Woodward, Lyons, Iowa, claims the names Sandy and Silk for red Irish setter dog and bitch puppies, whelped Dec. 29, 1879, by Waller's Race out of his Red Kit.

RUTH AND SAMBO.—Mr. W. H. Holabird claims the name Ruth for his cocker spaniel bitch (Snip—Fairy); also Sambo for liver and white cocker, bred by Jos. Lane, from imported parents.

PRINCE DIKE AND PRINCESS DIDO.—Mr. Jas. H. Clark, Philadelphia, claims the names Prince Dike and Princess Dido for the two remaining pups by champion Drake out of Princess Draco.

RABELAIS.—Mr. Low, Trenton, Mo., claims the name Rabelais for lemon and white pointer dog, whelped Jan. 8, 1879, by champion Sleaford—Topeka Kennel's Fan.

HAZEL.—Geo. Kendall, Clinton, Iowa, claims the name Hazel for red Irish setter bitch puppy whelped Dec. 29, 1878, by Waller's Race out of B. S. Woodward's Red Kit.

BRIAR.—Mr. B. H. Fowle, Alexandria, Va., claims the name Briar for black white and ticked bitch puppy by Belton—Bramble, whelped Dec. 12, 1878.

KATE ROGERS.—Mr. R. W. Price, Baltimore, Md., claims the name Kate Rogers for white pointer bitch (Flake—Heart) whelped March 21, 1877.

EILEEN.—Mr. Alfred Jenkins, Jr., New Market, Md., claims the name Eileen for red Irish setter bitch puppy (Derg—Kathleen.)

CORVUS.—Dr. Howard E. Jones, Circleville, O., claims the name Corvus for black puppy (Rust—Crickett) whelped Sept. 30, 1878.

IMOGENE.—Mr. H. C. Wann, Detroit, Mich., claims the name Imogene for his red bitch (Rust—Crickett) whelped Sept. 30, 1878.

Visits.

LEDA—DRUID.—Mr. J. G. Dean's Leda to Druid.

DANCE—RUFUS.—Mr. E. F. Stoddard's Dance to champion Rufus.

LIVY—ROYAL DUKE.—Mr. F. B. Farnsworth's Livy to Royal Duke.

LELIA—FRANK.—Mr. J. O. Watt's Lelia (Pilot—Fan) to Montgomery's Frank.

BELLE—RUPERT.—Dr. Coyne's Gordon setter bitch Belle to champion Rupert.

MAB—RUPERT.—Mr. E. F. Warner's Gordon bitch Mab to champion Rupert.

FANNY FERN—ELCHO.—Mr. E. C. Waller's Fanny Fern to champion Elcho.

TOPSY—DON.—Mr. J. B. Reno's black pointer Topsy to Frank Barker's Don.

DAISY DELL—THUNDER.—Mr. B. C. Carter's Daisy Dell to the pure Laverack Thunder.

SAPHO—RUPERT.—Mr. B. L. T. Bourland's Gordon setter bitch Sapho to champion Rupert.

SPOT—THUNDER.—Mr. W. H. Elverson's native setter bitch Spot to the pure Laverack Thunder.

PICKLES—THUNDER.—Mr. E. C. Waller's pure Laverack bitch Pickles to the pure Laverack Thunder.

PERA—RAKE.—Mr. G. F. McClelan's Pera (Blue Prince—Rhoda) to Mr. D. C. Bergundthall's Rake.

RHŒBE II.—DASH III.—Mr. Luther Adams' Rhœbe II. (Rock—Dora) to the Harvard Kennel Club's Dash III.

LADY PLUNKET—PALMERSTON JR.—Mr. W. H. Holabird's Lady Plunket (Plunket—Kitty) to imp. Palmerston Jr.

COUNTESS VESTA—CHAMPION DRAKE.—The Harvard Kennel Club's Countess Vesta to Luther Adams' champion Drake.

DREAM II.—GROUSE.—Mr. E. A. Willard's Dream II., formerly owned by Mr. J. Adison Smith, (Munn's Duke of Gordon—Tilley's Dream) to the Toledo Kennel Club's Grouse.

Whelps.

CORA.—The Silver Kennel Club's silver strain setter bitch Cora whelped, Feb. 20, 8—all bitches—by Smith's Jeff. Her last litter by the same dog was 8—all dogs.

OPAL.—Dr. N. D. Hatheway's setter bitch Opal whelped Feb. 28, 8—4 dogs and 4 bitches, 2 liver and white and 6 white and black—by Dash III.

BELLE.—Mr. H. W. Gause's Belle whelped, March 1, 8—6 bitches and 2 dogs—by Warwick, black white and tan and lemon and white.

KITTEN.—Dr. J. H. Nelson's Kitten (Plunkett—Kitty) whelped, March 1, 11—7 dogs and 4 bitches—1 bitch since dead—sired by Rip.

BORDER LILY.—Mr. Jas. E. Fisher's Gordon setter bitch Border Lily whelped 7—5 dogs and 2 bitches—by Dr. H. F. Aten's Glen.

FAN II.—Mr. Henry Griffith's imported Irish setter bitch Fan whelped March 6; 9—3 dogs and 6 bitches by Erin II.

FLORA.—Dr. H. A. Rosenthal's Flora, whelped Feb. 19, 8—6 dogs and 2 bitches, all orange and white—by Bainbridge's Nick.

DIAMOND.—Mr. S. Lowe's pure Laverack bitch Diamond whelped 8—6 dogs and 2 bitches—by Demuth's Dash.

RUBY.—Mr. W. E. Blunt's red Irish setter Ruby whelped 8—3 dogs and 5 bitches—by champion Berkley.

GYPSIE.—Mr. S. Lowe's red Irish setter Gypsie whelped 9—7 bitches and 2 dogs—by champion Ben.

KATE ROGERS.—Mr. R. W. Price's pointer bitch Kate Rogers whelped 9 by Sefton (Sensation—Lillie.)

Sales.

POINTER PUPPY.—Mr. W. C. Percy has sold to Dr. A. Hall, St. Gabriel, La., the pointer puppy advertised in our last issue.

BRUSSELLS—FANNY ELSLER WHELPS.—Mr. W. T. Irwin has purchased from H. R. Bostwick a pair of pups, whelped Dec. 15, 1878, by Brussells—Fanny Elsler (Rob Roy—Pickles).

ISABELLA AND PAT.—Mr. George Delano, of New Bedford, Mass., has sold Isabella, the winner of the Puppy Stakes at Memphis, 1876, and the red Irish setter dog Pat, by Plunket out of Jarvis' Kathleen, to Mr. Wm. Tallman, of Providence, R. I.

DRUID—GLENELLA WHELPS.—The Elgin Kennel Club have sold the following of the Druid—Glenella litter: One b. w. and t. dog to H. G. McMillan, Washington, Ia.; one lemon and white dog to A. D. Forbes, Rockford, Ill.; one white, black and tan dog to General Churchill, Little Rock, Ark.; one white and black and ticked dog to B. Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.; one white and black and ticked bitch to Mr. Keeney, Rockford, Ill.

Deaths.

SPORT.—Dr. H. A. Rosenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y., has accidentally lost by poison his well known old dog Sport.

RINK.—Mr. J. H. Richards, of Jerseyville, Ill., has lost by death his red Irish setter bitch Rink. She had but a short time previous visited Race.

Amusements.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.—Lotta is at this house supported by a strong company and doing remarkably well in Musette.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—Jos. K. Emmett in his "New Fritz" has improved his position with the public and the performances have been very pleasing.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Rice's Surprise Party are making an immense hit of it, and as this (Saturday) is their last day, those who have not been should hurry to go. Next week Italian opera under the management of Strakosch.

FARWELL HALL.—Mrs. Scott Siddons has been giving some of her famous dramatic recitals. Those who want to hear her should take seats for this (Saturday) afternoon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There is a first-class variety at this house as usual, Jule Keene in Wild Bill being the chief attraction.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.—A fair variety show now doing a fair business.

MADAME ANDERSON.—The exposition building has drawn to it the curious, who go to see Madame Anderson attempt her quarter-mile every ten minutes for 2,058 consecutive ten minutes. She has accomplished 1,314 quarter miles so far.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

ANOTHER GUN TRIAL.

Of late, in a great measure doubtless the outgrowth of the late gun trial inaugurated by the London *Field*, there has been a reaction not only in England, but in this country, also regarding the gauges of guns, and consequently numerous are those now to be found who positively assert that the heavy 10-guage has no superiority over the 12, and that even 16 and 20 guages are better adapted to the sportsman than those of heavier calibre. This impression has been increasing to such an extent that our cotemporary, the London *Field*, has determined to test the vexed question by having another gun trial even more searching and thorough than its first, or the powder trial conducted by it last year.

One noticable feature of the trial is that 10 guage guns are set aside, evidently being considered as obsolete. These trials are of the utmost importance to sportsmen who desire to gain the maximum of sport and pleasure at the minimum of toil and fatigue. We are not all possessed of the physique of Captain Bogardus, Abe Kleinman, S. H. Turrill, T. J. South and some others we could mention, yet are as fond of shooting. The question is then a vital one to the sportsman of ordinary stature whether with a light gun he can get as much, if not more game than he could with the young howitzers used by some of our "killing" men! The ordinary exertion of a tramp behind a brace of dogs induces a large escape of animal matter from the system, and consequent fatigue. Every ounce in the gun tells as is demonstrated by the fact that towards night the weight of the gun is appreciated. The heavier the more rapid the exhaustion, both from carrying and repeatedly raising to the shoulder. Corresponding with the exhaustion is the accuracy or inaccuracy of the aim.

Following are the rules under which it is proposed to hold the trial, which, though not finally decided on, are the substance of the conditions; any changes made will be on minor points and will be noted by us.

1. Entries to be confined to gun-makers and in each class to one gun only from each competitor. Entrance fee five guineas; half forfeit to be paid on entrance. Editor of *London Field* final referee.

2. Competition at Wimbledon on April 28, at 10 a. m., and continuing daily till completed. Postponements on account of weather permissable.

3. Every competitor to ferward to the manager (346, Strand) the trade-number and weight of his guns on or before Saturday, April 5, stating also the maker of the powder and shot he intends using, together with the number of the respective make of powder selected. The powder to be furnished by the manager, and to be black powder of English make.

4. The guns to be divided into three classes, as follows:
   Class I. For 12-gauges, or under, weight not to exceed 7½lb.
   Class II. For 16-gauges, and under, weight not to exceed 6½lb.
   Class III. For 20-gauges, and under, weight not to exceed 6lb.

In each class any kind of boring will be allowed; but the patterns must be declared for each range, and the figure of merit will be in that respect founded on that declaration. These patterns must not be less, at 40 yards, than 150 for Class 1, 140 for Class 2, and 130 for Class 3. The competitors must also declare the quality of the iron composing their barrels; and, if this is incorrectly given, the gun so described to be disqualified.

5. The cartridge cases to be furnished by the competitors, and delivered empty to the manager at the time of trial, for loading in his presence. They must be of the ordinary paper kind. The wadding to be furnished at the same time, and it also must be of felt or paper as ordinarily sold.

6. The shot to be No. 6, either Lane and Neasham's soft shot, or the chilled shot manufactured by Roberts, Lampen & Co., 5 West street, Gateshead-on-Tyne—about 270 pellets per ounce—to be found by the manager. The charges to be for the 12-bores, 1⅛oz.; 16-bores and 20-bores, 1oz; all by weight, to be verified at the time of loading. The loading to be done by the competitors, in the presence of the manager, immediately before or during each trial.

7. Every gun to be fired twenty-five rounds. All to be fired at 40 yards range, and the six highest in each class to be then fired at 60 yards. If the competition in the first round extends to more than one day, the six are to be selected from those making the highest score in each day, according to the plan adopted in the trial of 1875.

8. The figure of merit to be made up of penetration pattern and recoil as follows: The penetration to be computed according to the force per pellet indicated on the force-gauge, described in *The Field* of Feb. 1, 1879.

The pattern to be computed according to the average deviation of each of the twenty-five patterns made from the declared pattern, which average is to be deducted from the penetration.

This method is expected to give better results than that used in the trial of Nov. 4, 1878, as by this plan the deviations upwards as well as downwards from the declared pettern are taken into consideration for the one is nearly as great a fault as the other. To illustrate this idea the following tables are given:

FIGURE OF MERIT AS MADE ON NOV. 4.

LEFT BARREL.				RIGHT BARREL.			
Total Pattern.	On 10-inch.	Penetration.	Recoil.	Total Pattern.	On 10-inch.	Penetration.	Recoil.
189	37	1.98	81	202	51	1.90	82
215	55	2.05	82	206	44	1.86	82
190	45	2.02	85	204	40	1.90	81
196	37	1.81	84	147	24	1.58	80
187	46	1.87	85	177	29	1.79	83
167	28	1.58	86	141	20	1.35	85
200	48	1.98	85	190	38	1.79	85
178	32	1.90	83	189	34	1.86	85
187	34	1.88	85	190	37	1.73	83
171	40	1.87	85	173	33	1.68	86
192	52	1.96	83	194	36	1.80	84
185	34	1.82	85	158	30	1.93	85
				180	45	1.88	85

Average penetration		186.80
Average pattern	185.56	
Difference in pattern	44.56	
Average recoil above 50 lb	33.80	84.36
Difference in recoil	6.00	
Figure of merit		102.44

SAME GUN WITH DECLARED PATTERN 170.

FIGURE OF MERIT AS CALCULATED ON THE PROPASED PLAN FROM THE TARGETS GIVEN ABOVE.

LEFT BARREL.					RIGHT BARREL.				
Total Pattern.	Difference.	On 10-inch Plate.	Penetration.	Recoil.	Total Pattern.	Difference.	On 10-inch Plate.	Penetration.	Recoil.
189	19	37	1 98	81	202	32	51	1.90	82
215	45	55	2.05	82	206	36	41	1.86	82
190	20	45	2.02	85	204	34	40	1.90	81
196	26	37	1.81	84	147	23	24	1.58	80
187	17	46	1.87	85	177	7	29	1.79	83
167	3	28	1.58	86	141	29	20	1.35	85
200	30	48	1.98	85	190	20	38	1.79	85
178	8	32	1.90	83	189	19	34	1.36	85
187	17	34	1.88	85	190	20	37	1.73	83
171	1	40	1.87	85	173	3	32	1.68	86
192	22	52	1.96	83	194	24	36	1.80	84
185	15	33	1 82	85	158	12	30	1.93	85
					180	10	45	1.88	85

Average penetration		186.80
Average pattern	185.56	
Deduct overage difference "between the pattern made and the declared pattern"	19.68	
Deduct average recoil above 50 lb	33.80	59.48
Deduct difference in recoil	6.00	
Figure of merit		127.32

The average recoil above 50 is to be deducted, and also the difference in recoil.

The final figure of merit is to be computed from the average of the two figures made respectively at 40 and 60 yards.

If in the first round any gun makes a pattern less by 70 than the declared pattern it shall be at once disqualified.

Rules 9, 10 and 11 relate to the disposition of the entrance money and minor particulars regarding the management.

The editor of the London *Field* deserves well of sportsmen for his earnest endeavors to determine the best materials for their uses, and we shall hope to see results as satisfactory, if not more so, as from the powder trial of last year.

THE PHILADELPHIA SHOW.

In our kennel department will be found the prize list of the Philadelphia Kennel Club's bench show. The prizes are rich and well worth contending for, and no doubt will bring to the front the cracks. Indeed, we have been already privately advised of many that will be there.

The elder Bennett, who never forgave Philadelphia for his failure there, used to slurringly term Philadelphia the "Rural District." Philadelphia has been, and is to a great extent, conservative; but this has arisen not from a lack of appreciation of the advantages of progress, nor from a desire not to keep pace with the rest of the world, but that before doing anything to be satisfied that she was right; and when ready, what she has done, she has done well. The Centennial is a notable instance of this.

But there is one conservative feature we like about the prize list which will commend itself to the hearty support of all native owners. The native classes have not been ignored. Ample provision has been made for them. They have not been slurred with a special class; but are provided for in the regular classes they have a right to, and in which we have always contended they should be recognized. This action of the club shows wise forethought, and we are confident will be substantially recognized by the owners of native dogs.

Another feature of the prize list which we like is conserving the old time custom of commencing with the pointers and setters. It shows the genuine features of a sportsman's show. Non-sporting dogs we are fond of, and we recognize that they are a legitimate adjunct to a show of sporting dogs, but when we visit a show we no more think of looking at the poodles, and other non-sporting dogs, before we see the sporting dogs than we should think of beginning our dinner with ice cream and cakes. When we have taken in the substantial features of the show—the sporting classes—as with dinner, after we have eaten the substantials and are ready for, as we heard a Frenchman once express it "dose tings vitch a man can eat ven he has eat so much he can't eat any more," we are then ready for the non-sporting classes. Because in England they commence a prize list with the non-sporting dogs is no reason we should do it here. The patrons of shows here and there differ entirely. Here we have thirty if not fifty men who shoot over dogs, to one there. The *sportsmen* there are in a minority at the shows; the doggy men—the dog fanciers proper, preponderate. The reverse is the case in America, and the Philadelphia Kennel Club recognizes the fact.

Name and reputation are accounted of more value in Philadelphia, than in most places in America, and to the Philadelphian nothing is so annoying as a failure or so distasteful as the questionable character of a success. The Philadelphia Kennel Club is not an exception to this rule. It is one of the last clubs in the field; but though last, it is not the least. The club comprises not only the cream of the sportsmen of Philadelphia but the *creme de la creme* of Philadelphia's most respected and influential citizens. It is a year since this club was organized, since which time arrangements tending to the coming show have been in progress, until now perfected the club stands in the front among the large kennel clubs of the country. With the true sportsman's instincts, guided by the true sportsman's ethics, to aid no special strain of dogs to the front, nor to the acquisition of money for any ulterior object, but to encourage and stimulate a proper spirit of emulation to improve the sportsmen's dogs—the real object of bench shows—have these gentlemen come to the front.

The liberality of the prizes reflect the spirit of the men who offer them; the real objects of their show, since they neither breed as a club nor sell, reflect the unselfish motives of their undertaking, which combined commend them in the highest measure to the support of the sportsmen of America, which we are sure they will receive. But while feeling confident that their labors will be fully appreciated; yet we wish to urge our readers to send their dogs to their show We guarantee them protection in their rights, honesty in the awards, and a cordial welcome from the gentlemen composing the club, for while Philadelphia is metropolitan she is not so metropolitan as with her growth to have lost the traditional characteristics of the ancestors of her citizens.

The following is a complete list of the judges appointed:

Setters, pointers and spaniels.—John E. Long, Detroit, Mich.; Major J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky.; J. Dickinson Sergeant, Philadelphia.

Hound Classes—J. Howard Willetts, Port Elizabeth, N. J.; William C. Hay, Winslow, N. J.; Josiah Hibbard, Philadelphia.

Non-Sporting Classes.—Dr. Theodore Fassitt, Philadelphia; Edward Dudley, Camden, N. J.; Wm. Struthers, Philadelphia.

For any information desired, address the club, P. O. box 1811, Philadelphia, Pa. Entries close April 5.

AFIELD AND AFLOAT.—The title of the *Philadelphia Sunday Post* has been changed to *Afield and Afloat*. May it always be afield and afloat.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

Our readers, perhaps, have not forgotten the elaborate criticism which appeared in our columns a short time since, reproduced from the London *Athenæum*, regarding the works of the distinguished American animal sculptor, Mr. Edward Kemeys. Mr. Kemeys is on the plains gathering fresh material to resume his artistic labors upon his return to Europe.

Col. Thos. Picton writes us:

"I received recently, a few lines from Mr. Edward Kemeys, the distinguished American animal sculptor, whose works created a most favorable impression in London, as you will undoubtedly remember, from an elaborate criticism, originally appearing in the London *Athenæum* and reproduced in your columns. Mr. Kemeys is at present on the plains in Colorado, engaged in making, under considerable difficulties, as to an unpropitious time and season, sketches from life, of our animals on their native wilds and woods, having prosecuted this long and expensive trip across the Atlantic, and over half our continent simply to refresh his memory and to gather additional material with which to resume artistic labors upon his return to Europe. Although a decidedly young man, and accursed, as I am inclined to imagine for his own advancement professionally, with otherwise commendable modesty, Mr. Kemeys has left his mark in the European art world, especially at Paris, where one of his productions was admitted for exhibition in the *Salon*, a favor never accorded others than artists of recognized merit. The original of this composition, representing a spirited contest between a buffalo and four grey wolves, has been brought to this city for temporary inspection during his stay in his native land, and is at present placed upon public view in the art department, at Tiffany & Co.'s establishment in Union Square, where it should be visited by all sportsmen interested in developement of a branch of the fine arts peculiarly characteristic of our nationality, and of a more than ordinary importance in bequeathing to posterity, faithful monuments of indigenous animals ultimately destined to ignominious extinction. Mr. Kemeys writes: "I am in fine health and as strong as a bull buffalo in this pure air. The snow, however, has been a great drawback. Ever since I came, it has fallen almost incessantly, and even now, the plains are covered with it. However, I have worked like a beaver and filled my portfolio with sketches and dimensions, which you shall see upon my return. Puma, grey wolf, black-tailed deer, antelope and hares, so far, have been exhaustively dealt with, many times through heavy snow drifts, up craggy rocks, benumbed with the intense cold when I attempted to sketch, but my work repays me fully, and I boast satisfaction of having dealt with the animals in their native wilds and woods also.' As Mr. Kemeys contemplates a return to Europe at an early day, I would suggest to our American sporting gentlemen desirous of ornamenting their homes with truly artistic portraitures of American wild game in their characteristic vividity and action to obtain copies in bronze or other material of specimens of our native sculptor's masterly compositions, as I cannot conceive a more commendable or appropriate method in decoration of the hearthside of an enthusiastic admirer of wild sports."

PROMISES OF REFORM.

The National Rifle Association about this time last year was getting into uncomfortably warm water from which it escaped by the untimely death of Gen. Dakin. This gentleman and expert marksman having marked the inefficiency of the National Rifle Association to fill the place it had assumed for itself became the leader of the legion of the dissatisfied, who by his sudden demise were for the time being quieted in their opposition.

The reassumption of national authority by the organization which is now known as the National Rifle Association of America has aroused the feelings of the prominent New England marksmen who have made through Captain W. H. Jackson, the Boston expert, much of which we have often reiterated, which is as follows:

"The National Rifle Association should be national, and not bound up altogether in the local interests of New York. The riflemen of the country are well pleased that the National Rifle Association should take the lead in directing the movement, but their action last year and for some time past has looked as if they intended to frown down the long range portion of the sport and to cultivate the military element at its expense. For example, last year there was no harmony among the board of directors of the National Rifle Association on the subject of the 'walk over,' and obstacles were put in the way of the team to prevent men from shooting their scores. Also, the board of directors suddenly changed the conditions upon which the team was to shoot, without the consent of its members. For instance, the winning team formerly had the right of naming the time and place for shooting the subsequent match, but last year the National Rifle Association directors took this recognized privilege away and arbitrarily assumed it themselves. Also with regard to the possession of the Palma, the captain of the winning team in years gone by was the acknowledged custodian of the Palma; and last year, though the team was supposed to have charge of the trophy—as the ceremony of presenting it to them at Gilmore's Garden shows—the directors of the National Rifle Association took possession of it and still controled it, so that it is no longer in the keeping of the team that won it."

It is rumored that Captain Jackson's expression of the feelings of riflemen regarding the failings of the National Rifle Association of America, has had its effect upon the policy of that organization, and that it will be less local and more national in scope this year. This is indicated by the committee appointed to make arrangements for the International Trophy contest recommending the use of some other range than that of Creedmoor.

If the National Rifle Association deserves to live as a national association it must cease to be not only local, but the close communion, mutual admiratration association it has been. It has always seemed to us the most ridiculous assumption of a title when it styled itself the National Rifle Association. If NewYork and Brooklyn had comprised the nation it would not even then have been national, for but the favored few had the entre to the charmed circle.

It is hard for the leopard to change his spots, equally so for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, but difficult though both of these feats are, equally so will it be for the National (?) Rifle Association of America to become national. But we hope the promise of reform will not be delusive to those who wish to see a National Association what it should be.

THE WATERLOO MEETING.

The Waterloo Cup of 1879 will be memorable for many reasons. The accident to Coomassie, the winner of '77 and '78, and the bad weather combined to detract from the general interest taken in the contest; add to this the failure of several prominent favorites to appear and there is little wonder at the apathy of those present, which, while a crowd, was nothing equal to last year.

The draw resulted very favorably to those having the pride of place in the long odds betting as they were nearly all drawn apart from each other and their chances improved thereby. The betting was not as brisk as on former occasions, being confined to professionals, which by our English cotemporaries is ascribed to the stringency in financial circles.

The opening day was one of unusual pleasantness, and hares were found in great abundance, and though fairly strong, considering the hard Winter they have endured, there were many weak ones which rendered the courses after them unsatisfactory. The first round was remarkable for the knocking down of nearly all the favorites, but so poor was the general coursing that no

one dog could be selected as a good thing. The result of the first day's running left an equal number of dogs and bitches in the third round.

Thursday (the second day) opened as differently as possible from the day previous, and the change was worthy even of our late eccentric weather, and was so great that a postponement was forced. The prospects for Friday were at first no better, as there was a sharp frost with the ground all snow covered, but when the sun came out the snow was cleared and the ground was found good going. Hares were again numerous, but in many cases weaker than on the preceeding day. The favorites were again slaughtered, but those who were left in the last four all earned their places by conspicuous merit over ther adversaries. The four left were Plunger, Commerce, Misterton and Regal Court. Their original backers and nominators were all in a good position to make a small fortune, as the four were all rank outsiders at the draw. The betting was against Plunger 1,000 to 18, against Commerce, 1,000 to 14, against Misterton 1,000 to 8, against Regal Court 1,000 to 5. At the close of the fourth round they were still fancied in the order named above but at 2 to 1, 7 to 4, 5 to 1, and 6 to 1.

Contango is the sire of Commerce out of the celebrated Chameleon, and of Misterton out of Lina, and bids fair to have the winner and runner up of this important event to his credit. The courses of Commerce seem to indicate her possession of all the marked characteristics of her dam's early career, and her owner may have in her a Coomassie.

The meeting had to be carried over to Saturday and as our subsequent English exchanges have not yet come to hand our readers must wait until next week for further particulars.

A FALSE PROPHET.

The *Forest and Stream* last week, with that inconsistency for which it is as characteristic as for unreliability and piracy, opened again the Davidson question, notwithstanding it had announced its columns closed to it, to predict that we would prove a false prophet for our statement some time since that "Mr. Davidson's services as a judge are ended, for with the odor of the Minnesota trials on him, no show can have him, and no man who would value a prize would care to contend for it before him as a judge, for with the prize would go suspicion of its having been unfairly gained, and with suspicion on the winner, more honor would there be with the defeated dog."

When we predicted that Mr. Davidson's services had ended in the judges' ring, we did so presuming that the kennel clubs, having for their object the improvement of dogs, could not conscientiously and would not appoint as a judge one to whom the slightest bad odor attached. A prize awarded by Mr. Davidson can not possess the value it would but for his conduct in the Minnesota field trials. Mr. Davidson by the testimony of men whose word can not be questioned has been proven to be guilty of favoritism unbecoming a judge—to have lent himself as a willing tool to making unjust awards. He went so far even as to offer to bet certain strains of dogs which he was to judge would not win. Such a man is totally out of place in the judges' ring.

If the remarks of *Forest and Stream* are to be considered *ex cathedra* that Mr. Davidson is to be appointed judge at the Westminster Kennel Club's show, we regret that the club should have so far forgotten the duty it owes to the sportsmen of America to keep bench shows free from taint, and to its own fair name to keep the awards at its show free from tarnish, but instead to allow itself to be made a cat's paw of a rival paper, whose only object in espousing Mr. Davidson's cause and stifling truth was simply to be in opposition to the CHICAGO FIELD, hoping thereby to reap some benefit.

We tell the Westminster Kennel Club and the sportsmen of America that this cannot be narrowed down to the interests of newspapers. A broader, more comprehensive and more important view must be taken of it. The CHICAGO FIELD does not want a cat's paw, and therefore does not ask for one. It proposes to stand on its merit, and to stamp out fraud wherever it fi ds it. The sportsmen must take the same stand. The disrepute the trotting turf fell into—so great that to be connected with it caused the reputation of the individual to be questioned—should be taken as a warning. To-day many are kept from it who object to the taint yet on it. Unless our bench shows and field trials are zealously guarded it will be but a short time before the honest men will have nothing to do with them, and they will sink into the same disrepute that the trotting turf was in, and is yet in to a great extent.

Where there is smoke there is sure to be fire, is a trite adage. To place a man in the position of judge, whom thousands of people believe to have been guilty of unfair conduct, more than enough to disqualify him as a judge, is, if not placing a premium on corruption, at least withholding the punishment due him. Every man who exhibits a dog before such a judge shows himself to be less regardful of the purity and best interests of bench shows than of the paltry prize he may gain. And what is such a prize worth? Smirched with the reputation of the judge, which not even the position and standing of the recipient can efface, it proves less than a barren honor, for it brings with it a question of having been fairly won. Placing with such a judge two associate judges does not affect the case, for a drop of ink will color a pint of the purest water. The color of the ink is lessened, but the purity of the water is destroyed Perhaps the associate judges never considered the questionable position they will be placing themselves in.

No, gentlemen, we raise our voice against this loose morality which appoints or accepts as a judge a man over whom hangs the blackest of clouds. Keep shows pure and free from the rascality of other contests; and in no way can it be done excepting by ostracising those who have been guilty of dishonest practices in connection with them.

It is time, we think, that the Westminster Kennel Club announced their judges. Exhibitors have a right to know who will judge their dogs. He who enters a dog not knowing who will judge it, shows himself lacking in judgment and regardless of his own interests; and under existing circumstances regardless of the interest and purityof shows.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEDESTRIAN TOURNAMENT.

There is now taking place a six days' go-as-you-please race at Gilmore's Garden, New York City.

Daniel O'Leary won the belt from a large number of English men this time last year and after a slight controversy brought it to this country. Under the rules it has to be won three times in succession to become the property of the winner. O'Leary has won it twice, the second time when he defeated Hughes, a much over-rated man. The present race is the outcome of O'Leary's holding back from accepting the challenges of Ennis and Harriman, on certain technical grounds. Sir J. D. Astley peremptorily interfered, with or without authority is not quite clear, as the conditions governing the belt are vague in some particulars. However this may be, Rowell, who got fourth in the mixing match, won by Corkey, forwarded a challenge to O'Leary, the result of which is this sweepstakes race now on foot.

The conditions are, $500 entrance, for the belt, and the gate receipts, after all expenses are paid, to be divided as follows: If only one man completes 450 miles or more, the whole of the gate receipts (less expenses) to be paid over to him; if two competitors complete 450 miles or more, the winner to receive three-fourths of the receipts, and the second man one-fourth; if three men go 450 miles or more, the winner to receive one-half, the second man 30 per cent. and the third man 20 per cent. of the gate receipts; if four men go 450 miles or more the winner to receive one-half, the second 25 per cent., the third 15 per cent., and the fourth 10 per cent. of the gate receipts. The track to be surveyed by a competent authority in the presence of the judges appointed. The measurement to be made eighteen inches from the inside border frame, which is to be three inches higher than the walk. Thus if all do the 450 required, even the last man will make a good thing out of the very large gate receipts, which promise at this stage of the proceedings to accrue.

The contestants are: Daniel O'Leary, Chicago (holder); Chas. Rowell, Cambridge, England; C. A. Harriman, Boston, Mass.; John Ennis, Chicago. O'Leary was the favorite in the betting at evens at times, and always when a shade of odds were forthcoming. Rowell was freely backed by the English party at 2 to 1 and 100 to 45 and the Hub went for Harriman when 3 to 1 was offered. John Ennis had few friends, even at 10 to 1.

The start was made precisely at 1 A. M. on Monday, March 10, in the presence of about 10,000 people. Very soon after the start, Rowell took the lead at a nice, easy lope, and there he has remained, steadily increasing his lead when on the track till he put twenty-five miles between him and the last man; this he did by 11 P. M. Monday, when the score stood: Rowell 108, Harriman 97, O'Leary 93, Ennis 87. O'Leary's present position in the race is reported to be owing to inattention to his diet on Sunday, which upset his stomach. Ennis also was reported ailing.

While too early in the race to form an opinion, yet it is to be regretted that O'Leary has failed to come up to the best of his former performances, as the main interest of the race rested on him and Rowell. The latter is evidently the best man that they could send from England, and a close race between him and our champion would have set at rest the relative merits of the two nationalities at this game. However, O'Leary may recover his lost ground, and in Harriman we have so far a game and determined champion, and it may be that he will show up well at the end.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GAME LAW.—We are pleased to know that the bill introduced into the Massachusetts legislature by the Massachusetts Kennel Club, has passed the Senate. We hope it will pass the House. The passage of a game law is not so easy a matter as those who have not experience imagine. Many prejudices have to be overcome. Not only the game dealers, but the farmers have to be contended against. The former, with a few exceptions, desire to sell game at any and all times; the latter maintain their right to snare the game on their land. To legislate against this privilege is regarded as an infringment in the strongest sense on the right of the property-holder. Legislatures are easily influenced by both classes, because but few of them being sportsmen, they fail to appreciate that the sportsmen are really legislating in the interest of both game dealers and farmers, that the birds may not be exterminated, and the farmers thereby deprived of the benefits accruing from their insectivorous habits, and the game dealers cut off from the profits of their legitimate business; but that by stopping both snaring and selling out of season they are perpetuating the benefits to both. The Massachusetts Kennel Club realized very forcibly the difficulties to be met with, and knew what could be and what could not be got through the legislature. They also realized that the game laws of the state have been useless, convictions under them being almost impossible. It is safe to say that the men who issued the call for the sportsmen to rally and look after the game interests of the state had an intelligent understanding of the facts in the case. We hope the club will succeed in getting its bill a law. If it does, it will have accomplished a difficult task and have driven in a wedge to facilitate future efforts.

MALCOLM.—We present our readers this issue an engraving of the black and tan Gordon setter dog Malcolm, owned by Mr. Henry Malcolm, Baltimore, Maryland. Malcolm is not only a very handsome dog, but is a grand field dog, being possessed of an extra good nose, great speed, and excellent style. He was bred by Mr. James R. Tilley, of Locust Valley, Long Island, and is out of his Dream, out of his Mab by Copeland's imported Shot. His sire is Mr. Henry Munn's imported Duke of Gordon. The following are his dimensions:

	Inches.
Height	24
From nose to end of stern	40
Girth of hind chest	27
Girth of forearm	8
Leng.h of head	9
From lower corner of eye to end of nose	4¼
Length of tail	12½
Girth of stifle	14

THE KLEINMAN-ERB MATCH.—We publish this week, a reply from Mr. Erb to Mr. Kleinman. Mr. Erb insists on St. Louis and the 19th inst., as the place and date of the match. Mr. Kleinman is yet in Syracuse where we have written him Mr. Erb's ultimatum, and asking an immediate reply. We have also written Mr. Erb the absence of Mr. Kleinman and the consequent impossibility of hearing from him by the 13th (the date Mr. Erb names to return his money if Mr. Kleinman will not comply with his conditions) to know in case Mr. Kleinman consents to St. Louis if he will accept or will name a later date, as the time between now and the 19th is so very short. We hope yet to see the men come to the score. The excitement over the match is very great, and the desire among sportsmen is that they should meet.

PROMISES.—Those who owe us will please bear in mind that promises don't pay our rent, employes, paper, postage and other bills. "I will pay you such a date" does not pass current in settling these bills. They want the cash. It surprises us that for the paltry sum of $4.00 a year, those who owe us should have to be dunned so much. Certainly the paper must give that amount of pleasure to each subscriber. Think of it, less than *eight* cents a week. So small a sum to give so much trouble. And gentlemen, when you do remit, send us either a post-office order or a draft on Chicago, as the banks charge for collection for each out of town check. The profit is small enough as it is; don't make it less.

THE IOWA TOURNAMENT.—Mr. D. C. Beaman, secretary of the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association, writes us that the board of directors of the Iowa State Sportmen's Association met at Marshalltown March 6 and prepared a programme for the May tournament, which they claim is one of the best devised programmes ever issued in the West. The tournament proper will be open only to members of clubs belonging to the state association. The programme will be published in a few days. Local clubs are joining rapidly.

PERSONAL.—Mr. H. H. Winslow has moved from Kokomo, Ind., to Independence, Kansas.

THE BOSTON SHOW.—The Massachusetts Kennel Club are exerting every effort to make their show, if possible, a greater success than last year. The classification will wisely include separate classes for the native setters, which were a prominent feature of their last show. The prizes will be rich and in keeping with the well-known liberality of the club. We understand it is contemplated to offer a cash prize of $500 for the best pointer or setter in the show. We feel confident the show will be second to no show this season.

MR. BEMIS' PROPOSITION.—Mr. A. J. McKimmin, says the *Turf, Field and Farm*, is willing to be one of five to contribute $500 each for a stallion race, as proposed by Mr. H. V. Bemis, and will name Blackwood; Jr.; but he wants the race to take place on the track of the Louisville Trotting Club. What is objectionable to the track of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club? Where can a better one be found?

DUCKS.—The spring weather of the last two weeks has brought the ducks North in large numbers, and good bags have been made during the last few days. On Friday last Mr. Horace Silsby and Mr. Abner Price, shooting from one blind at Decker's, on the Calumet, killed over one hundred. Similar good bags have been made by other parties.

WORKS OF ART.—Mr. R. L. Barre Goodwin, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., whose paintings of game birds have been previously mentioned by us, has just completed three still-life pictures, snipe, woodcock and fruit, for Delmonico, of New York.

THE KENNICOTT CLUB.—Mr. George C. Sherman, secretary of the Kennicott Club, requests us to state that the rumor circulated that the club had voted to dissolve is not correct, the club being in existence still.

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Fixtures for 1879.

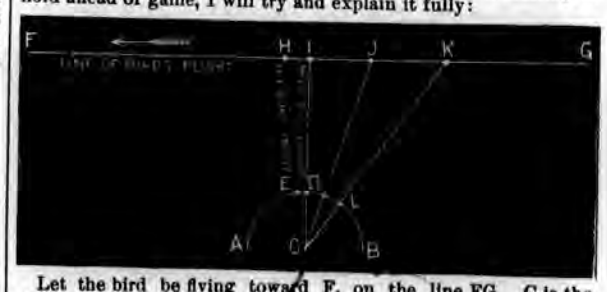
Texas State Sportsmen's Association, Waco, May 7th.
Iowa State Sportsmen's Association, Marshalltown, May 20.
Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, Peoria, May 27.
New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, Rochester, ——.
Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association.
Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association—at call of president.
Missouri State Sportsmen's Association.

Shooting Ahead of Crossing Birds, etc.

FALL BROOK, SAN DIEGO CO., CAL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In your issue of Feb. 14, a correspondent, J. M. T., asks me if I have ever tried following a crossing bird with the gun from *behind* until it covers the bird, and then firing? I have tried it often, and with great success, and do it almost invariably on quails, starting on either side and going backward, and in most all cases where I have to whirl around to shoot. I then pull just where the gun fully overtakes the bird. But this is not holding on the bird, but only another way of holding ahead of it. Absurd as this may seem at first glance, I think it can be fully demonstrated. Nevertheless, I do not think it a good rule for the majority of crossing-shots, but only for cases where one has to whirl to shoot and where time might be lost by picking out a place ahead of the bird and turning around far enough to throw the gun into that; a thing often inconvenient to do, and especially so with a coat with game in it swinging around one. Nor do I think it a good way for beginners to practice. I did not mention this in my article on wing-shooting, because that was not intended to be a thorough analysis of shooting, which would be tedious, from containing too much that has already been written to death, but only an attempt to remove some ideas that I deemed erroneous, and to put the learner upon what I thought the *best* track, not the only one.

J. M. T., has, however, opened an interesting question, and, as a misunderstanding of it may lead to some useless wrangling, and lead some beginners into the idea that it is not necessary to hold ahead of game, I will try and explain it fully:



Let the bird be flying toward F, on the line FG. C is the shooter, or the pivot upon which the gun turns. AB is the arc of a circle described by the muzzle of the gun as the shooter turns around; and DL the arc described by it in following the bird from K to I.

Now, let us suppose that the bird is at J, when the gun is thrown up at the point K, behind it. The gun is then carried along, so as to *overtake* the bird, which it does at the point I. Here the shooter pulls, kills the bird and says there is no need of shooting ahead of game. He thinks his shot traveled on the line DI; where as in fact it took the dotted line EH, and arrived at H, just as the bird got there; the whole performance being the same as, if he had raised his gun directly into H and fired when the bird was at I.

Observe that the line of sight C K *overtakes* the bird; so that it must move along the line F G (the bird's flight) at about *twice* the speed of the bird. Suppose, now, that the shot, instead of leaving the gun-muzzle at the *precise instant* the muzzle is seen to overtake the bird at I, should be a trifle behindhand, say one-twentieth of a second, and instead of escaping the muzzle on the line CI should not escape until the muzzle was swung along to E, so that it would take the dotted line EH. What would be the result? Just what I stated above.

Now let us see if the shot does leave the gun at E instead of at D. Every boy who has ever picked up a piece of iron supposing it to be cold has discovered the impossibility of dropping it quickly enough when he found it too warm. This is because communication along the nerves to and from the brain is not instantaneous, a fact that has long been recognized. The speed of nerve communication has been estimated, I believe, by scientists at about 100 feet per second, and it is not probable that it exceeds that figure very much. Supposing it to be four feet from the brain to the finger, there would be a delay of one twenty-fifth of a second from the time the brain said "pull" until the trigger was pulled. This time is extremely short and perhaps inappreciable to our senses, but it is *time* nevertheless; and during this time the gun is still moving at the same speed that was necessary to overtake the bird, to-wit: nearly double the speed of bird.

Moreover, the fall of the hammer is not instantaneous. Neither is the explosion of the cap, its communication of flame to the powder, and the gradual burning of the powder, especially if coarse powder be used. This time I cannot estimate, but it certainly cannot be less than one-fiftieth of a second at the very least, and is probably nearer to one-twenty-fifth. But supposing it to be one-fiftieth, this added to one-twenty-fifth will make three-fiftieths, or about one-seventeenth, as the amount of time actually lost.

Now suppose the gun muzzle to be moving along the arc A. B. at the rate of thirty-four inches a second, it will move two inches in the one-seventeenth of a second that elapses between the brain's order to the finger to pull and the actual escape of the shot, so that the gun muzzle is at E. instead of at D. when the shot escapes. And two inches at E. D. becomes perhaps two or three feet at H. I.

Here, too, the gun, having double the speed of the bird, will carry the shot twice as far to the side as it otherwise would, but this alone would not be enough. Any one can soon figure this to their own satisfaction by the following sum: Given a bird at 100 feet from the shooter, going at forty feet a second, and the gun muzzle at four feet from the shooter, what will be the speed of the gun muzzle in following the bird with its sight!

I do not know what Mr. Kleinman says about his shooting, but he probably means the same as J. M. T. I have heard other excellent shots aver most positively, not that they pulled the gun in behind and overtook the bird, but that they kept it *on the* bird until it got the bird's motion. It can be demonstrated by the above problem that this will not do. I have heard good rifle shots on running deer assert positively that they held directly *on* crossing deer at *all* distances, and that it was *never* necessary to hold ahead, some saying it was because the motion of the rifle carried the ball sidewise, and other first-rate shots and intelligent men declaring that the ball traveled so quick it did not need any allowance. I never had any doubt that these men were perfectly sincere in their belief, though I was equally certain that they did not shoot as they say they do. Is this nonsense? Not at all. The world has seen for ages the vast difference between what a man may know practically and what he can tell about it. The man who has read sporting books but never touched a gun, makes no more deplorable a boggle when he first attempts to stop the whistling cock in the Autumn saplings, than does many a skillful artist with the gun when he attempts to put his practical knowledge into language. Does it seem strange that a preconceived notion should blind men's eyes, even to-day, to facts of the commonest observation, when we look back upon the history of natural philosophy? The most acute of human minds, Aristotle, laid it down that the speed of falling bodies was in *direct* proportion to their weight, and for nearly two thousand years afterwards this was a fundamental principle of philosophy, though every boy, who ever tossed up two different sized stones at once, should have known better. The hardest struggle truth has ever had, has been against the preconceived theories of those who professed to be most anxiously in search of it; and these form to-day the greatest stumbling block in the path of science the hidden loadstone that deflects the compass of explorers on the boundless sea of phenomena. In the present case there is no getting around the figures; and figures don't lie unless you lie to them, which I think I have not done. Against mathematics nobody's assertions or opinions can avail. But if anybody doubts, let him take a rifle and go straight to a pond where swallows are skimming the water and shoot at some 100 yards away. He will then find out quick enough that the motion of the barrel when *simply following* the bird is not enough; but when *overtaking* the bird, as J. M. T. says, *is* enough, provided you do it quick enough.

J. M. T.'s plan is bad because it is not of general application, such as in thick covert shooting, for instance, where very quick cross shots are necessary, and you have only a glimpse of the bird. I can't imagine how he can have any trouble about holding the right distance ahead. With the rifle on long shots, there is some trouble, but with the shot gun I find scarcely a bit of it, provided I think about holding ahead at all. All my cross-shot misses arise from a habit early acquired by shooting in thick brush, of snap-shooting at everything without looking at gun barrels or anything else. This, though an extremely valuable method, is not the best way to learn, and in this view J. M. T. indirectly confirms me. Where I stop to take aim at all I now hardly ever miss a crossing or quartering shot, provided I raise the gun ahead of it, or on its line of motion, which I most always do, except, as before stated when whirling around for sudden side shots. All my misses come either from raising on the bird or just an inch or two behind it. I believe the best way for the beginner is always to raise ahead of everything crossing or quartering at any distance, because the temptation to pull is too strong if the gun is raised on the bird. To this there is a single exception, overhead shots. In this case the method of J. M. T. is very good, though I prefer raising on the bird as it comes in and then jerking the gun suddenly ahead until it hides the bird, pulling just as the bird disappears behind the barrels. This is a surer way to reach a bird high up.

I cannot see how J. M. T.'s method can have any advantage over pulling in ahead. In either case the right allowance must be made. The shot must be got ahead some how; and I think it quite as easy to acquire correct judgment in measuring the proper distance ahead of game as in regulating the speed of the gun in overtaking the game. Judgment must be used in either case. The habit of raising a trifle ahead of all crossing or quartering game is easily acquired if begun with, is almost always practicable, and always safe; while raising behind, though generally good if managed with care, is liable to lead into bad habits, and is not generally practicable in quick brush shooting. Raising on the bird and trusting to the motion of the gun in following it, will not work, except where the bird is close or going slow, and then it will be hit, if at all, by the edge of the charge. Even upon this point many even better shots than myself will no doubt disagree with me. The dogmatism of skilful but conceited ignorance is the hardest of all shields against reason or demonstration. I will give one instance as a type of hundreds of men of unmistakable skill and experience in the field. A man who had killed thousands of deer and was beyond all question a skillful running shot, insisted that he killed deer crossing at full run up to 200 or 300 yards, or any distance, not by pulling the rifle in from behind, or holding ahead, but by holding "square on the spot" he wanted to hit. I did not venture to set up my practice against that of such an "old hunter;" so I very modestly figured out on a piece of paper that a deer at 200 yards running at ten miles an hour (a very moderate gait) would move ten or twelve feet while the bullet was getting there.

What was his answer? The usual knock-down argument of the "practical" man.

"I don't care a cuss about the figures. I reckon I know where the rifle is a pintin' when I shoot, and whether the meat drops or not. Experience is worth a cart load of figures."

Is not such an answer a perfect clincher? And is it anything new? Far back in the musty, grey dawn of philosophy error flew the imposing banner of "facts;" to-day nonsense still marches to the inspiring tune of "experience;" and even in the very crack of doom humbug will be heard above the din of destruction, clamoring loudly about "observation." T. S. VAN DYKE.

The Art of Shooting.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—There has been considerable written on this subject. Young sportsmen can fill their trunks with works by different authors, and their brain with confusion. We read that the carpenter does not shut his left eye to drive a nail, or the teamster to whip his team, or the Indian to throw his arrow. They all serve a long apprenticeship. No business man can ever expect to handle his gun as a workman does his tools. We must look for some quicker way to learn the art. Whether we shut one eye or not, the main points are the same. And those points thoroughly known will help the sportsman who cannot spare but a few days or weeks in the year.

The most successful shooting is duck shooting over decoys, placed in front of a blind that will hide the shooter, when clothed in a suit of dead grass canvas.

Lie perfectly still after you have sighted a flock. As the flock nears you, cast your eye over the decoys, as ducks are well over them, raise your gun quickly; be sure you have your right eye in the center between your gun hammers, take a careful aim one foot ahead, a little beyond, and pull trigger immediately; throw your gun on them again full two feet ahead, and a little higher, and pull trigger instantly. The main point is to pull as soon as your gun is in position. As soon as you can accomplish it you are a successful duck shot.

To be a successful snipe shot requires considerable practice, not only with the gun, but in tramping through mud and water with long boots; you require a well-broken setter dog, staunch and a good retriever. When your dog comes to a point walk up to him slowly and steadily with your gun in a position to throw to your shoulder. I always carry mine in snipe shooting over my shoulder at full cock. Flush your bird; do not allow your dog to do it. Let it go for about fifteen yards, raise gun to shoulder quickly with your right eye in center of hammers, and cover your bird; pull instantly, and look out for another with your second barrel. In snipe shooting I find it useless to allow for motion of bird, as they are sure to twist about on the discharge of gun. Use fine grain powder, F.F.F.G. and cover your bird well.

For quail shooting you require a good pointer or setter well broken and staunch on a point; your dog comes to a point; get there as quickly as possible, with your gun ready to throw to your shoulder. You flush your birds; they spread out over considerable space that at times bewilders even the old sportsman. Throw your gun to your shoulder, your right eye along your barrels, and cover an outside bird, and pull immediately; bring your next barrel on the next you see, and nine times out of ten you shoot cocks, and leave the hens to breed. In quail shooting I always have four times the number of male birds. A great point in quail shooting is to mark down your birds by something conspicuous, a bush, hollow, or hill, and guide your dog on to single birds, and you can secure the whole covey. When birds are plentiful I never shoot at a single covey more than three times, but leave the remainder for another time and to breed.

In glass ball shooting you advance to the stand, keep the left foot forward and in a line with the center of right foot. Stand square up to your work with gun in an easy position. Pay no attention to lookers on; the ball is to come from the trap or traps. At the word ready, you call pull. Raising your gun to your shoulder you see the ball fly; cover it with your barrels, and as the ball commences to fall get a full view of it over your front right barrel and pull immediately, and the ball is broken. The principal point is to keep steady and be sure your gun is in the right position. Do not shoot as the ball rises; it is going very quickly, but at its drop it is falling slow.

In pigeon shooting from traps stand in the same position as for glass balls. When the puller says ready take a good look at traps, get your eye familiar with them, call pull, and raise your gun (an out-going bird you can cover well) and pull; a side bird you must hold on ahead, say from six or twelve inches, according to swiftness of bird.

The young sportsman who has the time and means to spare can soon become a crack shot by watching our first-class shots. Do not be afraid to enter if Bogardus shoots against you.

Since J. M. G. learned to shoot ducks from a Texan the ducks here have woke up. I have been told that several years ago you could catch them sleeping and hold your gun right on them. I have been duck shooting for the last seven years, and if I want to get a good fat mallard on the wing I find it best to hold full two to four feet ahead at thirty yards. By figuring up the velocity of the shot and the flight of a duck, you can get at it to within a few inches. I consider Mr. Van Dyke's article the best I ever read.

ALMO.

Pulaski Tennessee Notes.

PULASKI, TENN.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The hunting season closed here March 1. The season has been a very propitious one for lovers of gun and dog. Our resident game bird—we have but one—the partridge (American quail), we have thousands of. Two of our best shots, Messrs. A. F. Finley and J. A. Allison bagged 180 in one day and a half's hunt last week, Mr. Finley making twenty-one successive shots without a miss, all single birds. Is not that good work in the field? There will be more birds left over for next Fall than there have been for years. Come down, Mr. Editor, next Fall, and you shall have all the fun you wish.

Of the migratory birds we have the woodcock, snipe, plover, and robin. And in the early Fall, the night-hawk or "bull-bat."

Our dogs are splendid fellows. They are not any of your fancy trained dogs, but for fleetness, stanchness and endurance, we will put them in the field with anybody's pups. They consist of a few blues, but a decided predominance of "importations," Gordons, Irish, etc.; in fact, we have a general mixture.

Of clubs, we have none at present. Clubs are very ancient institutions you know. They date back to the Garden of Eden. It strikes me I've seen it mentioned somewhere that Cain initiated his brother Abel with a club, and though the consequences to Abel were rather serious for a joke, yet there was more sense in the programme then rendered, than in the proceedings of many of the latter day pretentious clubs. Shooting clubs in this part of the country may be defined to be an agglomerated aggregation of disheveled scatteration, raked into a group from the dredges of degredation, consisting of army muskets, school boy pop-guns, old flint lock single barrels; and the selfish ideas and motives of the club officers, forming a con-fraternity of heterogeneous chaos of ideas and circumfusion of old guns, selfish men, pot-hunters, dogs and democrats.

Of market and pot-hunters we have our share, and be it said to their shame, some of our best shots, and sportsmen (?) claim that they sell their surplus birds to pay for their powder and shot. Better "Swap your dogs off for a slide," gentlemen, and then burn the slide! Then "Wrap your gun 'round a sappling," so it will "shoot a squirrel running around a tree."

We have good duck shooting here early in Fall and Spring, in their flights North and South. Our best bags are made on the blue wing, green wing teal and mallard.

We had an interesting and unique entertainment at "Theatre Antoinette," in Court Square, last week, that may be of interest to some of your readers, especially chess players. 'Twas a game of "living chess" that is, a game of chess played with living men—*men*, all except the *queens* (and some of the *pawns*) which were two of the sweetest little girls in Tennessee. Miss Hattie Gardner was the white queen, Miss Mattie Childers, the red queen. The stage floor was laid off in sixty-four squares, red and white alternating, to represent the chess board. A brilliant march by Prof. Pitman's silvery-tongued orchestra; the curtain rose, when from behind the scenes marched forward in graceful time and step, first, the kings and queens, then the bishops, then knights, and then the pawns; each side advancing to the front of the stage and then counter-marching to their respective places The kings and queens with their respective colors were dressed in exquisite regal costumes, each wearing a crown; the bishops with flowing surplice and gilded mitres; the knights with plumed caps and shining swords; the castles, two and one-half feet at base, five and one-half feet high, with port-holes and towers (a wooden frame covered with cloth) and a small boy inside to move it, gave the scene an antique and somber appearance; while the little persons (pawns) were covered with tastefully arranged gauze tinsel, altogether forming one of the most beautiful spectacular scenes ever witnessed.

The game was played behind the scenes by our chess players, using a regular chess board and men. When a move was made it was announced to the audience and a director moved a living chessman to correspond. The litttle fellows, as they were captured and taken off, one by one, gathered behind the scenes around their respective colors, and eagerly watched the progress of the game. After the game had continued about fifteen minutes, the whites sending their queen to the king's eighth, stormed and captured a castle, followed by a brilliant move with her majesty's knight, when it became evident that the throne of his royal highness, the red king, must fall. Three more moves and a checkmate of the red king was announced, when the audience burst forth in a storm of applause. The curtain then fell upon one of the most beautiful tableaux ever witnessed. The white queen, Miss Hattie Gardner, seated upon her throne surrounded by her nobles and bishops, and the nobles and bishops of her adversary, the prisoners gracefully kneeling in front, and the red queen, Miss Mattie Childers, and her own king crowning her with a crown of diamonds. Curtain.

Thus ended the entertainment, and I will stop, as any more might "bust."

One of our sportsmen bought himself a hunting suit; you should see him dressed up in it for a hunt. He pulls down the balance at 83½lbs., and when he gets that suit on; oh, my! he looks like a ramrod in a pillow case. Bah! G. D. CAP.

A Reply to Jack Snipe.—American Guns.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I presume it is expected that the paragraphs furnished you by your correspondent, "Jack-Snipe," reflecting discreditably upon the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, in connection with "practical" sportsmen, as well as our "crack" shots, should be replied to by myself, in such a way as will clear up all doubt of their being else than I represented.

In the offstart "Jack-Snipe" "puts his foot right into it," when he *imagines* that my remarks were aimed at himself by chance; I played cobbler, and my shoe happened to find its way on a foot which it fitted; the shoemaker should not be held responsible for the exactness of the fit.

I am not aware that any of the parties whom I named, have been detected in the act, or guilty of the charges preferred against them by "Jack-Snipe"—*i. e.*, of furnishing unseasonable game to public houses in our city; nor do I believe that the market gunners he speaks of care to do so for the sake of any small monetary consideration. Will your correspondent be so very clever as to inform me just how many of the men I named are, or have ever been professional gunners for a livelihood? I think that he (J. S.) will find it quite as unpleasant as it would be difficult, to put his hand on more than two out of the *nine* I named. The "few exceptions" he alludes to, are, in the main, like himself and myself, government employes in a clerical capacity; and I do not think these gentlemen really have a chance to gratify any such inclination did it exist.

So you see, now I make it appear that, instead of the majority being market gunners, whose daily bread depends upon their expertness with the gun, three only out of the nine I named have ever had the unenviable reputation (to J. S.) of being professional market gunners. Messrs. Harris, Ferguson and Mayhew, are the men I refer to.

If a man has to depend on his gun for a living, it surely is not a disgrace, and I am confident that the men I have named are not of the class who, for the prices they get, offer for sale game during the close season. It is not to their interests to do so. To my mind, there was no serious harm in the killing of quails which were nearly frozen to death, by putting them up, one by one, and shooting while on the wing. When a quail can stretch his frozen joints enough to fly, then I say blaze away, and shoot what you can; far better that these same birds should grace the larder of some poor devil of a fellow, who possibly had to tramp many a weary mile in order to find them, than that they should have remained in their benumbed condition, exposed to the hardest part of the winter (which followed shortly after the New Year) and died from starvation and cold.

I can see no difference between ten days after the open season had expired, and ten days previous to the commencement of the same, save that in the former, it is natural to suppose, that by that time, those who had any desire to hunt at all, had an opportunity to do so; but the latter, I confess, must be styled "sharp practice," to say the least, to steal a march, so to speak, upon your fellow-sportsmen. I have in my mind's eye a case where a gentleman *did* take such an advantage of his friends and hied him hither to a piece of ground not out of sight of the dome of the capitol, and bagged (so his companion is credited with having said) 17 quails out of the two covies found; and this was not done on "low-lands" either (?).

The only cause which I can ascribe to the premature decay of the organizations, of which your correspondent speaks, is that, there were, apparently too many theorists at the helm, and too few practical sportsmen to guide the boat—too much "kid-glove" business, I fear. I do not speak of this advisedly, however; it is only the opinion of one, and he never knew of the existence of the organizations.

Did I but desire (and with your permission Mr. Editor), the exploits of the men whom I named, could be, by some more facile pen than mine, made to appear quite interesting and novel, but this is ground upon which, as a novice in Bohemia, I dare not attempt to tread.

A word in conclusion; and it is for the benefit of all our sportsmen in this country. I have never attempted to criticise this or that man's wares, but in justice to our American gun-makers, I think some one should try and persuade sportsmen in this country that we have to-day as fine shooting guns made right here, in this country, which, for general durability, and shooting qualities can hold their own, with the most costly guns of English make. I was a little skeptical on this subject myself until

last Fall, when having to use a strange gun from Boston, I gradually dispelled all such foolish ideas, and I now am going to have a gun of the "Mortimer & Kirkwood" make, for my personal use. If for $75 I can obtain a gun which kills birds at forty yards, I am not going to have an imported gun for twice the same money, of which I have heard so much said, and seen so little execution by them. We have many excellent gun-makers in this country, whose records are as good as could be wished, and I judge that were it not for that magic word "imported," all of our sportsmen would use the products of our own industry.

C. S. K.

PORT ROYAL NOTES.—Port Royal, Tenn.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The quail season which closed in our state February 1st, was the best we have had for a number of years; more birds and the finest shooting we ever saw. The past Winter was unusually severe with us, the snow varying in depth from two to twelve inches and remained on the ground five or six weeks. Many sportsmen were apprehensive that but few, if any, birds would weather it through; all starve and freeze to death; but we have been out once or twice since the cold weather abated, popping away at them, and saw several unbroken covies, they having escaped hawks, hunger, cold, and more destructive than all, the deadly breech-loader. Last Fall when the woods were "in the sere and yellow leaf," and Jack Frost came and blackened the meadows and stubble fields, putting them in good plight for hunting, the "boys" made sad havoc among them; decimating their ranks considerably. On holiday occasions they could be heard popping away at them, the rapid discharges heard in the distance reminding one of firing on the skirmish line preceding a battle; a scene that many of us witnessed and participated in, in this beautiful Southland when the blue and the grey met in deadly conflict. We are glad to note that much of the bitterness and sectional feeling growing out of the "late unpleasantness" is gradually fading away—soon to be a thing of the past. I was glad to see so many brother sportsmen from the North and Northwest at the late field trials at Nashville, and we extend to them a hearty welcome next December. That birds were so numerous with us the past season, we think attributable to the fact that many planters, like the conqueror at Hastings, forbid hunting on their lands, having notices conspicuously displayed, reading: "No hunting or other trespass allowed on this farm." It is often a source of disappointment and vexation with sportsmen, for it often happens that a covey on being flushed will fly a quarter of a mile and drop down in a field that is posted, and then we have to call off Mack, for the *hunt is up*. We sometimes say things in consequence that we ought not to say if we ever expect to catch any more fish.

BIRD.

LAKE KOSHKONONG.—Janesville, Wis.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The prospects for duck shooting at Lake Koshkonong this Spring are better than they have been for several years. The ice on the lake is nearly two feet thick, and when such is the case it does not break up for some weeks after the arrival of the birds. They are therefore obliged to feed close to shore, where there is plenty of cover for "blinds."

The accommodations for sportsmen are now almost perfect. Duane Starin, the celebrated duck shooter, has just completed a large house on Black Hawk Island especially to accommodate them. His house is only a few rods from the best points, and is easily reached from Ft. Atkinson station by either the river or road, three miles. I quote from a letter just received from Mr. Starin, in reply to one asking about the shooting prospects:

"The prospects are first-class for excellent shooting this Spring, the ice in the lake being very heavy. My house is not in as good shape as I intend to have it some day, but I hope to accommodate and make comfortable all who may come. I have just finished a big lot of decoys—canvasback, red head and blue bills, and am now at work on eight boats for the use of my guests. I have bought a little steamer, capable of carrying about seventy-five, and shall run her regularly in connection with the trains as soon as the ice is out of the river. I do not expect to get rich out of it, but it will be handy for my guests. If any of your friends are coming to the lake this Spring you may tell them that I will furnish them board, boats and decoys for one dollar per day.

D. STARIN."

These rates, with the accommodations named, ought to please everyone, and I can say from experience that Mr. Starin knows how to cater to a duck shooter's appetite. The ice goes out of the river about the first of April and the birds arrive about the same time. If any of your readers would like to try our Koshkonong canvasback shooting they can engage quarters by addressing Mr. Starin at Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

R. VALENTINE.

THIRTY-THREE GEESE AT A SHOT.—Washington, D. C.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The beautiful snow is laying below, and we're going to go for to have a big blow. "Shoot the snipe!" that is an exclamation I have just heard from an irrepressible young man near me, and I am of opinion he is making fun of my poetical attempt. It is a singular thing how great minds will disagree. I shall not attempt poetry again, and shall, like "Honest John," go into my hole and draw the hole in after me.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Livy Frank and I tried our skill at glass balls. We broke all we had except some few, which some of the interested spectators put in their pockets and carried off for keepsakes. I find the practice at glass balls is of immense benefit to poor as well as good shooters, and I shall keep up my practice whenever the weather permits.

Ducks are working their way up the river from the bay and fine sport is had. The favorite places now are Wicowico River, St. Catherine's Island, and the narrows near that Island. The bar off Blackiston Island is a good place for geese and swans, and a good many are killed there. Freeman, the lighthouse keeper, has a battery built facing the bar. His battery is twelve muskets firmly fastened to two heavy timbers, six above and six below; these are heavily loaded and connected with the lighthouse by a long wire cable. As soon as he sees geese or swans near enough he pulls his wire cable and explodes all at once, and then takes his skiff and picks up the dead and kills the wounded. His most successful shot this year netted him 33 geese. When the river is open he finds a ready sale for his game in this city. I have become part owner of a sink box and am anxious to lay it out and try my hand.

JACK SNIPE.

ONCE ONE OF THE BEST.—Bryant, Iowa.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The sportsmen of this vicinity are going to organize a gun club. Well do I remember the time that we could boast of having one of the best game sections in the state, but the merciless pot-hunter with the aid of the market shooters, have reduced our game birds until we sorely feel the need of an organization by the aid of which our game may be protected.

M. E. W.

A NEW CHILLED SHOT.—A new "chilled shot" has been invented for sporting men. By the use of this shot a bird that I killed in the air becomes frozen stiff before it strikes the ground. It will be a great saving to those who hunt for the market in a frozen condition. It is said these cold shot are made partially of zinc, oilcloth, charity, and women's feet, the four coldest things on record.—*Peck's Sun.*

[CONTINUED TO PAGE 66.

Rifle.

An Expert's Opinion.

The question of abolishing the United States arsenals, and of depending largely upon private enterprise for our supply of small arms is just at present being widely discussed. Strictures have been passed upon the government for its action in disposing of large numbers of arms left over from the War of the Rebellion, but these strictures do not seem to be well founded. To sell these arms at home for what they would bring was a most judicious course. Perhaps a million have been sold, and if so, over half a million still remain in the arsenals for use. If it be true as has been stated, that only 22,585 of these rifles and carbines are of the approved "model," or best, half a million of the second best would be enough to keep in reserve, and the million of the most inferior should be sold. I think I may assume that if the government could have the guns it has sold returned, for no other consideration than that it should take good care of them for two years, the cost of this care would amount to more than the arms would bring at the end of the period. They were sold not a moment too soon for economy. Those sold first sold best. They were all muzzle-loading arms—500,000 of them "captured muskets"—utterly worthless for the regular army, too poor to issue to the militia. Why the objections to their sale? "Because throwing these guns upon the market at an *extremely* low figure, supplied the demand for arms which otherwise private companies would have filled. Similar sales of ammunition, which the government had manufactured, also took place to the serious injury of private establishments." It is clear that it was a wise policy of the government to effect a sale, especially at a time when much emigration to the Western country was taking place, and the emigrant received the benefit in obtaining a comparatively cheap arm. The arms sold were mostly those that private manufacturers had sold onceat a round price, and there is no just cause for complaint that they are in the way, when it is desired by these manufacturers to sell new arms to the intended settlers. So with the ammunition. It has been kept until it would be absurd for the government to hold on to it any longer. Millions of cartridges have been "broken up" at great cost for labor, and as a result, the material sold for less than the cartridges in their original state would have have brought. Ought the government to keep on destroying its ammunition because the consumer may purchase too cheaply?

In point of fact, the muskets that have been sold have not taken the place of those that would otherwise have been furnished by private corporations. It is well known to dealers that they have, generally, taken the place of arms that would have been imported. Hence the government is the better for the sale, the consumers have had better arms, and our home manufacturers have suffered but little.

In this connection it seems proper to call attention to a fact which casts a reproach somewhere. Under the act of Congress authorizing the issue of arms from United States arsenals for the use of the militia, arms of the most recent make and "approved models" that might be counted among the nation's treasures have, under the law, been drawn by the states, *and sold in the New York market*, at very much less than the nation had just paid for them. This is shameful and a detriment to the whole people. Congress should see to it that no such waste of the bounty which it distributes at the general cost is permitted. Are not the half million arms selected and reserved—excluding the 23,000 classed as "approved models"—good enough for Congress to furnish for the drilling or use of state militia? The government arsenals and armories should be maintained in perfect order. The armory at Springfield is a model, and for the purpose to which it is adapted, cannot well be excelled. For the nation to abandon such property would be to commit suicide.

Nevertheless, it may be best to keep these public manufactories, for the most part, at rest—ready, however, for use when occasion happens, and in the meantime constantly keep up the supply of arms of the most "approved models;" these arms to be made by private companies, because they can thus be produced at least cost, and for the reason that if private corporations make the arms required in times of peace, they will be prepared to assist the nation when an emergency arises. It is well to bear in mind that we were sadly deficient in the ability to produce arms wherewith to supply our armies during at least the first two years of the War of the Rebellion, and at its close we were using large numbers of *inferior imported* arms—arms doubly unworthy of Uncle Sam. May it not be that the men selected to attend to all this, men who are doing nothing else, have studied out the best course to pursue?—EXPERT, in *Army and Navy Journal.*

The N. R. A. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held in New York. Messrs. Jones, Cowperthwaite, Ward, Holland, Fulton, Casey, Scott, Storey and Litchfield being present, with General Wingate in the chair. The committee on prize meetings recommended that a number of prizes "in kind" be offered in the various matches, and that in the case of prizes offered from the funds of the association the winners be allowed the option of accepting trophies or their cash value. In the subscription matches they thought it judicious to appropriate seventy per cent. of the entrance money to be divided into four prizes, and that in all military matches embracing the 500 yards range, competitors be allowed to shoot in any position whatever, instead of the "military position" now compulsory. The skeleton programme, which they submitted to the meeting, was prepared in accordance with these ideas and was the subject of considerable discussion. It was finally approved as it stood, and referred to the prize committee, with power to fill in the description and values of the prizes in proportion to the ability of the association. The matches will be as follows:

At 200 yards—1. Directors' match; 2. "Short Range" match for stated prizes; 3. Match for teams of four, any rifle, stated prizes; 4. "Military Team" match, teams of five men, military rifle, for a flag worth $100, and other prizes; 5. Subscription match for carbine teams of four men; 6. Subscription match for any military rifle.

At 300 yards—7. For any rifle, stated prizes; 8. Team subscription for teams of four men from any club.

At 500 yards—9. Subscription match for any rifle; 10. Subscription match, for military rifles, any position; 11. For military teams of four men, stated prizes, any position; 12. Subscription match for any rifle, off-hand.

At 600 yards—13. For teams of four men, stated prizes; 14. Subscription match for any rifle.

Subscription match for military rifles at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

The "Leech Cup" match.

Running deer match, any number of entries allowed.

A resolution was adopted recommending a change in the constitution by which clubs of 15 men from the National Guard may become members of the National Rifle Association at the annual fee of $2 per man, and clubs of 20 at $1.50 per man. A special meeting of the association will consider this matter on Tuesday, the 18th inst. at 4 p. m., at the office of the association. The secretary was empowered to prepare a programme of competitions to take place at Creedmoor during April. General Wingate and Mr. A. H. Weston presented respectively first and second prizes for the "Champion Marksman's Badge" match, and received the thanks of the board therefor. A committee consisting of Messrs. Fulton, Scott, Schermerhorn, Story and Litchfield were then appointed to make arrangements for the International Long Range Match in conjunction with the team of 1878. The meeting then adjourned.

Sporting Rifles.

PUEBLO, Col.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I read Mr. VanDyke's article on choosing a hunting rifle with a good deal of interest, and got several ideas which were new to me, some very good ones; others which I think he cannot prove correct. On the whole it was a good article, and his writing satisfies me that he is posted in hunting in his part of the country. I have studied guns and experimented with guns for more than thirty years and have got notions so firmly fixed in my mind that I must be proven wrong before I can drop them. I have hunted with a great many kinds of guns. I commenced with a long muzzle-loader of small calibre. Then I used one of large calibre, which I liked better, though it was hard for me to give up my rifle that carried seventy balls to the pound. I tried the Henry and considered it a good gun. The Winchester (which is an improved Henry) I liked still better. The '73 model Winchester is a good antelope gun. The Ballard is a fine gun, but for some reasons I don't like it. The shooting qualities of the Remington I consider equal to any. The '76 model Winchester is an accurate shooting gun. I have used several other kinds of breech-loading guns. I have used Sharp's rifles of all calibres and lengths and weights, and have finally settled on a Sharp's rifle, 12 lbs., 30 inch barrel, 45 calibre, 90 grains of powder, 1¼ inch, hardened ball, and think it is good enough for any and all kinds of game that I shall be likely to meet. I find that cartridges of my own loading are much better than any that I can buy. My reasons for liking the Sharp's rifle best are that I can kill at a greater distance than I can with any other gun except the Remington. I have less trouble with shells sticking. I consider it the strongest and least liable to get out of order. The lock is better protected from water, and I consider it the safest gun to stand behind than any one I have ever used. I used a Spencer sporting rifle, 46 cal., for two years and killed a great deal of game with it; it was a fine, well-made gun, and cost $65, but I got hurt with it twice, and now I could not be hired to use one at all. I have not given you my ideas because I think they are better than other men's, but I have given you my experience for what it is worth. My mind is not unalterably fixed on the Sharp's rifle; I am all the time looking for a better one, which, if I ever see, I shall have.

H. M. M.

THE DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was opened this afternoon. The attendance was unusually large, owing in a measure to the announcement that the Governor General would be present. The annual report of the council was presented, giving the details of the proceedings of the association since the last annual meeting. The shooting at the home competitions was remarkably good, and no accident occurred during the year. Pleasing reference is made to the visit of the Utica citizens' corps from the United States to the Rideau Rifle Range, as an evidence of the good feeling which exists between the riflemen of the two nations. The team for Wimbledon for the present year will be composed of thirteen from Ontario, three from Quebec, two from Nova Scotia, and two from New Brunswick. A resolution was moved by Hon. Mr. Blanchet and seconded by Colonel Kirkpatrick, thanking His Excellency for becoming patron of the association. Both gentlemen referred in warm terms to the interest His Excellency had manifested in rifle shooting. His Excellency made a brief reply, in which he paid a high compliment to the Canadian marksmen who visited Wimbledon, and expressed pleasure at the wisdom of the government, in granting a sum to enable the team to proceed to England this year. He believed that such a course would greatly tend to cement the friendship existing between the colonies and the mother country. The president announced that Hon. Mr. Masson had promised to give $200 to the association for an extra prize.

A Proposition for July 4th.

CINCINNATI, O.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—To create more interest in off-hand rifle shooting, I would suggest that the clubs west of the Alleghanies form a fund by each of the clubs (who are willing to do so) placing ten dollars ($10) in your hands, the fund to be invested in one or two prizes as you choose, and the clubs who have contributed to shoot for the prize or prizes on the Fourth of July next, between the hours of one and six p. m. The scores to be sent to you the same evening by telegraph. Teams to be no less than six nor more than eight men. Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club rules to govern unless you can suggest better.

T. J. B.

MOBILE, ALA.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The regular monthly contest of the Gulf City Gun Club for the gold medal, 20 glass balls, eighteen yards rise, from three revolving traps, screened, was shot on the 12th, and resulted as follows:

Carre	11111	11111	11111	11111	—20
Vass	11111	11011	11111	11110	—18
Scales	11111	11011	10110	01111	—16
Bush	00110	10111	10111	11111	—15
Holt	00111	00111	10111	11111	—15
Fry	00111	11010	10111	10111	—14
Tunstall	11010	00011	11111	10011	—13
Goodall	01111	10010	00111	11011	—13
Gimond	11111	10110	10001	00100	—11
Priester	10001	10001	01000	10111	— 9
Alexander	00001	10110	00001	01000	— 6
Sheffield	10000	00000	01010	10011	— 6
Nason	01001	01000	00100	00000	— 4
Bizzell	01001	01000	00100	00000	— 4

Mr. Carre wears the gold medal for the next 30 days, and Dr. Bizzell was declared winner of the leather medal

E. C.

NORTHWESTERN RIFLE RANGE.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—At the weekly shoot for Supremacy Badge by the Geo. H Thomas' Rifle Club, March 8, '79, there were but eight entries. I. A. Freeman won badge on score of 42. The new rule lately adopted by the club was put in force for the first time and it gave some of the boys all they could do to get on the bulls. They found that there is considerable difference between shooting with the fire elbow clear of the body and the old way of resting the elbow against the body. Below find score; distance, 200 yards; strictly off-hand; wind stiff from 2 o'clock:

I. A. Freeman	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
Tyrell	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Chenoweth	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5—40
Drury	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	5—40
D. B. Freeman	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—40
Morse	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4—39
Borcherdt	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3—37
Goodrich	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4—36

CHY.

PECK'S RIFLE CLUB.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The following score was made by members of Peck's Rifle Club at weekly practice March 7, 1879.

Fred. Chenoweth	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
John McArthur	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—48
S. N. Hord	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—47
T. B. Peck	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
F. E. Post	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—47
W. Lettow	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—46
G. M. Gunderson	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—46
C. L. Chenoweth	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—45
C. B. Cherry	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—45
—. Woodruff	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—42
F. H. Doremus	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—42
C. S. Wagner	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4—40

CHY.

LAKE VIEW, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—A few of the members of the Lake View Rifle Club met at the site of the old range and tried their hand at 200 yards off-hand, on Saturday, the 8th inst. The attendance was small on account of the anticipation of soon getting on the new range, and most of the members preferring to wait for that event, which is not far distant. The weather was all that could be desired, except that there prevailed a strong wind from 5 o'clock; nevertheless some good scores were made, as follows:

John Macauley	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—46
J. E. Tilt	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3—45
Wm. Burns	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
H. C. Bradley	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
E. P. Chatfield	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	5	3—39

B.

Trap Shooting.

Capt. Bogardus' Reply to Mr. Ira A. Paine.

MOBILE, ALA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I see in your issue of February 20, that Paine gives me another blast about beating me so much, and that Kleinman is playing second fiddle by barring me out. Now, if Kleinman is playing second fiddle, he (Paine) must surely play third or less. He says he defeated Abe in Chicago in one match. So he did, but it was a scratch.

He shot with Abe several other matches which he did not win; and also John Kleinman beat him at his own match, from five traps, English rules, which he called himself "boss" at. All the time he was shooting in Chicago in sweepstake matches he was called about a fifth-class shot, and I do know he will not rate higher.

As far as his engagement with Tony Pastor is concerned, I will not believe it until I see him shoot, for Pastor generally has first-class talent, and if Paine goes with him, he will have to pay him something for going.

I have offered to match my boy against Paine on three different occasions, when he was 13 years old, which he dared not accept. Now that the boy is 14 years old, I will make Paine the following proposition: I will back my boy against him for $250, to shoot a rifle at 100 glass balls thrown in the air, the same as he has them thrown in theatres. I will fetch the boy where he is to shoot, so he need not lose any time; but he must shoot a ball out of his rifle the same as the boy does and not as he does in theatres, out of his pistol and rifle. The Standard glass ball, such as I shoot, to be used, and not the large balls that he has for theatre shooting.

He says he has no time for shooting pigeons. He would have plenty of time if he thought he could win; but he knows better. He says he will rest on his laurels; I have got all the laurels he ever had, and held them until I own them. I will shoot with him any time if he will put up. Further, my son has got the champion medal of America for glass ball shooting, and all Paine has got to do is, to send in a forfeit, and the boy will shoot with him under the rules; and if Paine wins he will have something to show for a championship and not be a self-styled champion. Yours truly,

CAPT. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Champion Wing Shot of the World.

Mr. Erb to Mr. Abe Kleinman.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I see by your letter of 5th inst., and the last number of the CHICAGO FIELD, that Mr. Abe Kleinman claims the right to name place and date for our proposed match—which by the way is not for the championship of America, as you say in your editorial week before last, at least, Mr. Kleinman does not so say in his challenge. Mr. Kleinman wants the match to take place in Chicago, April 9, 1879. Since he did not say anything about this in his challenge, I deny his right to do so *now* in toto. All I want is a fair and square match. But by shooting it in Chicago Mr. Kleinman would have the advantage, as every trap shooter knows. Had I named St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Kleinman, though he is champion of America, would have had reason to complain; but since I named St. Louis, a place about equidistant from our respective homes, and to which place the expenses for each man would consequently be the same, and where, furthermore, I have never shot or been before (I am ready to make affidavit to this point) the only conclusion I can arrive at is, *that his challenge was not meant for me.*

As the matter now stands, I fail to see Mr. Kleinman's right to name place and date, but stick to my acceptance of his challenge, viz., that the match be shot in St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, the 19th of this month, on the grounds of the St. Louis Gun Club, or, rather, Jockey Club, since I believe the grounds belong to the last named association. If Mr. Kleinman does not agree to this by the 13th (thirteenth) of this month, you will please return my forfeit, and I shall leave it to the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD and the sportsmen of America, to judge for themselves who is afraid, and who is backing out. Please publish this in the next number of the CHICAGO FIELD, and oblige,

Yours very respectfully, FRED ERB, JR.

Glass Ball and Pigeon Shooting at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The Montgomery Shooting Club and the New Orleans Gun Club met at Frogmoor, or the Crescent City Rifle Park, for a match shoot at glass balls and pigeons, Feb. 24. The weather was particularly favorable—the air being warm and entirely still, and the sun shining brightly upon the green grass of the meadowland. The first thing on the list was an individual match at glass balls. In this there were twenty-six entries, each to have nine balls, three balls to be trapped right, three left, and three straight away. Following is a summary of the match:

D. Ledyard, Montgomery	9
L. C. LeBreton, New Orleans	9
Louis A. Hall, New Orleans	9
W. A. Landry, New Orleans	9
J. E. McDaniel, New Orleans	8
A. Cousin, New Orleans	8
Jno. K. Renaud, New Orleans	8
J. V. Guillotte, New Orleans	8
S. Heaslip, New Orleans	8
L. B. DaPonta, New Orleans	8
F. Miles, Montgomery	7
Chas. Spear, Montgomery	7
V. M. Elmore, Montgomery	7
H. B. Metcalf, Montgomery	7
P. B. Wilkinson, Montgomery	7
P. E. Hannon, Montgomery	7
Jno. A. Skannall, New Orleans	7
E. P. Manning, New Orleans	7
R. C. Bond, New Orleans	7
Ed. H. Kerman, New Orleans	6
James Buckley, New Orleans	6
H. Gunter, Montgomery	6
H. Crommelin, Montgomery	6
P. A. Nicholl, Montgomery	5
F. C. Randolph, Montgomery	5
G. Hart, New Orleans	5
N. Hurst, New Orleans	5

The ties were then shot off under the rule, one miss to disqualify. Mr. Ledyard, of Montgomery, came out first on ties of nine, and was awarded first prize; 300 loaded shells, donated by Messrs. D. L. Ranlett & Co.; five bags of Sparks' chilled shot, donated by T. W. Sparks, through Norton & Manning; one bag of tin-coated shot, donated by the Leroy shot and lead company, through Wallace Wood. The winner of this prize wears the diamond badge, donated last year to the Montgomery Shooting Club, by the visiting members of the New Orleans Gun Club. In a match which followed, Mr. Ledyard won the badge and now wears it. He is entitled to possession six months longer, at the expiration of which time the badge will again be put up for competition among the members of the club.

Mr. Cousin, of New Orleans, won the second prize, 200 loaded shells, donated by Messrs. D. L Ranlett & Co.; four bags of Sparks' chilled shot; one bag of Leroy's tin-coated shot.

Mr. Skannall, of New Orleans, took third prize, a quarter keg of Hazzard powder, from Hazard Powder Company, through W. S. Colvin; one bag Leroy's tin-coated shot, three bags of Caldwell's chilled shot, donated by Folsom Bros.

On ties of six Mr. Buckley, of New Orleans, took two straight and won the fourth prize, a quarter keg Hazard ducking powder, two bags Sparks' chilled shot, and one bag Leroy's tin-coated.

On ties of five Mr. Randolph, of Montgomery, took one ball and captured the fifth prize, one-quarter keg Hazard powder, one bag of Leroy's tin-coated shot, and one bag of Sparks' chilled shot.

After the individual shooting, the pigeon match between the rival teams, ten men each, was contested. The following is self explanatory:

New Orleans Gun Club.		Montgomery Shooting Club.	
LeBreton	11111 10011—8	Metcalf	11111 00111—8
Cousin	11111 10111—9	Spear	10111 01101—7
Hall	01100 00111—5	Crommelin	10001 10101—5
Skannall	11000 01111—6	Ledyard	00001 11101—5
DaPonta	11111 01111—9	Wilkinson	11111 11110—9
Manning	10111 11110—7	Randolph	10100 10001—4
Guillotte	11100 11111—8	Hannon	01011 11101—7
Chaudet	11111 11110—9	Elmore	01010 00001—3
Renaud	11111 10110—8	Davidson	01111 10100—6
Vallette	11000 01000—3	Nicoll	01101 10101—6
Total	72	Total	60

The trophy of this victory is the donation of a New Orleans jeweler, M. Scooler. It is an elegant piece of work, made of silver and profusely chased. The sides are ornamented in bas relief with sporting scenes, and with the words "Scooler's shot-gun trophy." The stem is supported with crossed rifles, while the pedestal is beautified with two very finely executed models of setter dogs done in silver and frosted. An inscription narrating the event and the date, with the result, will be engraved on the reverse side.

The events of the day were brought to a close by a banquet, a presentation, and some fine talk. Q. Z.

Austin Gun Club Shoot at Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club Grounds.

Five birds.			
Turrell	11110—4	Steel	01100—2
Brice	11011—4	Morris	11111—5
Five birds.			
Turrell	10101—3	Canfield	10111—4
Brice	10111—4	Murphy	00100—1
McCallum	11001—3	Warner	01111—4
Morris	11011—4		

In shoot off Morris took money.

Five birds.			
Turrell	11101—4	Morris	11111—5
McCallum	11011—4	Warner	10100—2
Brice	11110—4		
Five birds.			
Lindley	11111—5	Bond	11111—5
Barnum	11111—5	Brice	01111—4
Palmer	01110—3	Lee	00000—0
Mobley	11100—3	Jones	00011—2

Lindley and Barnum each killed 3 at 26 yards and divided the prize.

Ten birds, 21 yards rise, 32 entries.

McFarland	01111 01010—6	Bond	11001 11011—7
Orvis	11000 01010—4	Brice	01111 10111—8
Foss	11101 11111—9	Murphy	11101 00111—7
Lissender	10001 01001—4	Davis	11101 11111—9
Elmer	11111 01110—8	Mobley	10111 11101—8
O. Dell	10100 00100—3	Morris	11101 10110—7
J. Kleinman	11011 11101—8	Lindley	11111 11111—10
Eich	11010 10111—7	Kellogg	11110 11000—6
Hasdell	10011 11001—6	Turrill	10000 11111—6
Barnum	11011 11011—8	A. Price	11111 01111—9
Ba sett	10100 01000—3	Blackman	11111 11111—10
Talcott	11101 10111—8	Lydston	00100 11011—5
Porter	10011 10010—5	Silsby	01111 11111—9
Warner	01100 11011—6	Hawthorne	11110 01110—7
Myers	00110 00001—3	Buzzell	00110 11110—6
cCallum	11110 10100—6	Brumby	11110 00101—6

Blackman and Lindley divided 1st prize.

In the shoot off for second prize, Price, Davis and Foss killed 3 each at 26 yards, and Davis and Foss 3 each, at 31 yards, and divided second prize.

J. Kleinman taking third prize.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The following glass ball matches took place near here to-day. Card's rotary traps; Bogardus rules. First match:

Nobles	11111—5	Burkholz	11100—3
Waterman	11100—3	Jones	11000—2
Chadwell	00000—0	Maskey	00110—2
Griffith	00001—1	Valentino	10110—3
Ragio	11100—3	Jefferson	11101—4
Mitchell	11000—2	Kirkpatrick	11110—4
Second match. Teams.			
Mitchell	1110—3	Maskey	0111—3
Carter	1101—4	Nobles	1111—4
Valentino	1100—2	Kirkpatrick	1010—2
Burkholtz	1001—2	Wheat	0101—2
Ragio	0010—1	Waterman	0011—2
Pates	1011—3	Chadwell	0000—0
Griffith	0000—0	Schwartz	0006—0
Third match. Sweepstakes.			
Kirkpatrick	1001—2	Valentino	1011—3
Burkholz	0011—2	Ragio	0001—1
Carter	0111—3	Eastman	1000—1
Wheat	0001—1	Armstrong	0000—0
Maskey	1101—3	Chadwell	0000—0
Mitchell	0111—3	Nobles	0001—1
Oates	0011—2	Waterman	0111—3

Ties on 3 won by Valentine.

Fourth match. Teams.			
T. Pritchitt	1111—4	Mitchell	1101—3
Oates	1010—2	Valentino	0001—1
Noble	1111—4	Carter	1111—4
Maskey	1010—2	Burkholz	0111—3
Waterman	0111—3	Ragio	0001—1
Schwartz	0010—1	Wheat	1111—4
Cheatham	1110—3	Kirk	1101—3
Chadwell	0010—1	Griffith	1001—2
Martin	1000—1	Blood	0010—1
Fifth match. Teams.			
T. Pritchitt	0111—3	Mitchell	1111—4
Oates	0001—1	Valentino	1101—3
Noble	0101—2	Carter	1110—3
Maskey	1001—2	Burkholz	0101—2
Waterman	0001—1	Ragio	0001—1
Schwartz	0000—0	Wheat	0111—3
Cheatham	1111—4	Kirk	1101—3
Chadwell	0000—0	Griffith	0001—1
Martin	0000—0	Blood	1011—3
Sixth match. Double balls.			
Valentino	11 11—4	Burkholz	11 10—3
Nobles	01 00—1	Mitchell	11 10—3
Cheatham	11 00—2	Waterman	11 10—3
Pritchitt	10 10—2	Oates	11 10—3
Carter	11 10—3	Kirk	00 00—0

CLIMAX.

NAPA, CAL.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The fourth tournament of the Napa Sportsmen's Club took place on February 22d. The contest was for the club's silver cup (which must be won three times to become the property of the winner), also some valuable prizes of powder and shot, donated by the different companies. The first prize was the cup and ammunition valued at $14.75, 2nd prize valued at $17, 3d prize valued at $9, 4th prize valued at $6.75, 5th prize valued at $5.25, 6th prize valued at $4.50.

The weather was splendid, and the birds a fine lot. Sixteen members came to the score. 12 single rises each, club rules to govern. Following is the

SCORE.

E. D. Beard	111011 111111—11	M. B. Pond	111110 101101—9
T. Sneed	111111 111110—11	R. Browlie	011110 101110—8
A. Gridley	111111 010111—10	Wm. West	100110 110111—8
T. A. Pearson	111111 110011—10	F. W. Colman	001101 011111—8
John Kean	110111 101111—10	W. E. Deweese	001111 001110—7
F. Bassford	110101 111111—10	J. West	000101 011011—6
J. Gridley	111011 100111—9	J. Karcher	010110 001110—6
J. L. Robinson	111100 011111—9	N. L. Nielsen	010000 110000—3

Ties shot off at double birds, miss and out.

Ties on 11.			
Beard	10	10	11
Sneed	10	10	00
Beard first prize.			
Ties on 10.			
A. Gridley	10		
Kean	00		
Pearson	11	11	10	00
Bassford	11	11	10	10
Bassford 2d prize.			
Ties on 9.			
Pond	10		
Robinson	11	10	10	10
J. Gridley	11	10	10	11
Gridley 3d prize.			
Ties on 8.			
Colman	00		
W. West	10		
Browlie	11		
Browlie 4th prize.			
No ties on 7, Deweese 5th prize.			
Ties on 6.			
Karcher	10		
J. West	11		
J. West 6th prize.			

Every one was well pleased with the day's sport. J. W.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Milton Nobles, and a number of his company, are regular sports as well as actors, as will be seen by the following scores of glass ball shooting, which was gotten up specially for their benefit by Mr. Billy Carroll, the indefatigable caterer to all such amusements about our city. The matches were shot under Bogardus rules, Card's rotary traps; each match was at five balls, handicapped:

Schwartz, 15 yds	00000—0	Mitchell, 21 yds	01111—4
Nobles, 18 yds	00010—1	Mack, 18 yds	10000—1
Chadwell, 15 yds	00000—0	Anderson, 18 yds	01000—1
Summers, 18 yds	00010—1	Reagan, 18 yds	10100—2
Carter, 21 yds	01111—4	Ragio, 18 yds	00011—2
Ties on four divided.			
Second match, four balls each.			
Schwartz, 15 yds	0001—1	Summers, 18 yds	0001—1
Mitchell, 21 yds	1111—4	Higgins, 21 yds	0011—2
Nobles, 18 yds	0101—2	Chadwell, 15 yds	0000—0
Anderson, 18 yds	0010—1	Mack, 18 yds	0000—0
Pritchitt, 21 yds	1011—3	Carter, 21 yds	0111—3
Third match, five balls.			
Mitchell, 21 yds	01111—4	Schwartz, 15 yds	00100—1
Nobles, 18 yds	01011—3	Mack, 18 yds	10000—1
Higgins, 21 yds	01010—2	Chadwell, 15 yds	00010—1
Pritchitt, 21 yds	11110 4	Carter, 21 yds	01110—3
Buzzard, 18 yds	00010—1	Summers, 18 yds	00010—1
Ties on four.			
Mitchell	1—1	Pritchitt	0—0
Fourth match, five balls.			
Pritchitt	11101—4	Chadwell	01000—1
Mitchell	11101—4	Summers	00010—1
Fifth match, five balls.			
Higgins	01011—3	Nobles	10100—2
Carter	11100—3	Schwartz	00001—1
Ties on three.			
Higgins	0—0	Carter	1—1
Sixth match, five balls.			
Pritchitt	11111—5	Summers	00000—0
Mitchell	11111—5	Nobles	00011—2
Chadwell	00000—0	Carter	11111—5
Ties on five.			
Pritchitt	11111—5	Carter	11111—5
Mitchell	0		
Second tie.			
Pritchitt	101—2	Carter	100—1

CLIMAX.

SANDUSKY, O.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Ever since the shooting season closed our sportsmen have been "pulverizing glass" and some of them have made very good scores. The shoots have all taken place on the ice in the bay, which makes a splendid shooting park, and disturbs no one. Mr. S. M. White, Jr., proprietor of the Sportsmen's Emporium, has procured and offered a splendid gold badge, emblematic of the championship of this county. The conditions are that each man shoot at 50 single Paine's feather-filled balls, from two Bogardus traps, 18 yards rise, badge to become the property of the person winning it twice consecutively. The first shoot was announced for Friday afternoon, the 14th. It was a terrible cold day and only a few of those entering (35 in number) were on hand, but they went at it and finished up their work, after agreeing that those absent could shoot on the following day. Saturday was a little warmer than the previous day, and those who did not participate in the first day's shoot had the advantage of better weather. The following gives the entries and the scores:

Gibaut	30	M. Clemons	39
J. Starr	37	Wilkins	41
W. Dewitt	44	Brown	46
Sanderson	39	Emrich	30
Sellers	29	Clary	45
Bogart	46	C. Hart	42
Ladiges	5	Tollman	34
Lullman	20	Pritchard	31
Schwick	33	Sontar	34
A. Starr	41	J. Dewitt	40
E. Dewitt	41		

The following parties withdrew: G. Hart, Weed, White, Jr., B. Clemons, T. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, E. Hamilton, L. Carpenter, Zistel, Hunt, Colton, Hinds, Taylor, Latham, and Johnson. Their entry entitles them to shoot whenever the winner is challenged. Capt. Geo. A. Brown and Jay Bogart of this city tied on 46 balls, and shot off at 10 balls each, 21 yards—Brown breaking 8 out of 10, and Bogart missing 3 out of the first 6 withdrew. There will be a dozen or more after Brown's scalp in less than a week, and some of them will make it warm for him. H.

PEORIA, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The regular quarterly shoot of the Peoria Shooting Club, for the gold and silver badges, took place Friday afternoon the 7th inst., in the Peoria Shooting Park. The day was pleasant, but a strong wind was blowing at the time of the commencement, but before it was over it was calm and beautiful. The birds were strong flyers. We had as visitors from abroad, D. B. Meir, of the Macon Club, and J. S. Johnson and P. Clark, of the Delevan Club.

The gold badge was awarded to Wm. Meyers for the best score, and the silver badge for the poorest score, was awarded to Jake Eisesser, the same gentleman who won it three months ago. He did worse this time than the last, getting only one bird.

After the club shoot there was a sweepstake match, $2 entrance, including birds, 21 yards rise; purse $22.40, $10 to first, $7 to second, and $5.40 to third. There not being birds enough to shoot off all the ties, G. P. Wiley, M. Kavanaugh, P. Clark and J. S. Johnson divided first money; Crosby White and N. Shurtliff divided 2d money, and V. M. Lincoln and C. A. Heser divided 3d money.

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in glass ball shooting. A large crowd of visitors were present, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

The Peoria Shooting Club have lately built in one corner of their park a small dwelling, which is occupied by a tenant who takes care of the grounds. The club have also just completed eight coops under one roof, capable of holding 10,000 birds, and Mr. Lincoln, president of the State Association, intends to have them filled with pigeons from three to six weeks before the grand state tournament, which commences on May 27, and which Mr. Lincoln, and in fact, all the members of our local club, have determined shall be the largest and best one ever held in the northwest, "and don't you forget it." BULL'S EYE.

DEXTER PARK, Jamaica Road, L. I.—Regular monthly handicap meeting of the Long Island Gun Club. Prize, champion silver cup; twenty members contested at 7 birds each; 1¼ oz. shot, 80 yards boundary, H and T. traps; the club rules to govern.

W. Murphy, 21	1111111—7	Hughes, 25	1111010—5
Gildersleeve, 25	11*1111—6	Talbot, 25	1011010—4
Landcake, 25	1111110—6	Rivers, 25	11011*0—4
Midner, 21	1110011—5	Chappel, 23	1100**1—3
Eddy, 25	0111101—5	Smith, 25	*1110
Wynn, 25	1111010—5	Madison, 25	11*
Hamilton, 21	0111101—5	Raddin, 21	110
Martin, 21	1011101—5	Aidder, 25	10

* Dead out of bounds.

Referee, Mr. Wm. King.

Sweepstakes, $2 entry at 3 birds each, 25 yards rise; $32, divided $12, $9, $7, $4; ties shot off, miss and go out.

Talbott	111—3	Wynn	011—1—2
Landcake†	111—3	Eddy	110—0—2
Hughes‡	011—111—5	Raddin	110—0—2
Madison‡	101—111—5	Miller	100—1
Murphy‡	101—111—5	White	100—1
Midner	110—110—4	Hamilton	010—1
Chappel	101—1*—3	Nash	00
Rivers	101—*—2	Gildersleeve	0*0

* Dead out of bounds.
† Divided first and second money.
‡ Divided third and fourth money.
Referee—Mr. William Walton.

LOGANSPORT, IND.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—A few members of the Logan Gun Club had a shoot last Monday. Notwithstanding that it was snowing constantly and that some of the pigeons were white, a good score was made. The pigeons were all good flyers. The first was a three bird match, at 26 yards. First prize was divided by J. H. Vigus and J. B. Messinger. The second was won by H. J. McSheehy. The following is the score:

	26 yds.	31 yds.
Messinger	111	11—5
Vigus	111	11—5
Plant	111	0—3
McSheehy	110	11—4
Campbell	101	10—3
Thornton	011	0—2
Haigh	100	
Wright	001	

This was followed by a freeze-out at 31 yards. Lack of birds prevented its being finished. The following is the score made:

Messinger	11111—5	Plant	110
Haigh	11111—5	Vigus	10
Campbell	11111—5	Wright	10
McSheehy	11110—4		

LOGAN.

CHALLENGE MATCH.—The challenge match between the Audubon and Chicago Shooting Clubs, was shot last Saturday at Abe Kleinman's grounds, South Chicago. The conditions were 10 men, 10 birds each, 25 yards rise. The birds were tame pigeons. The wind blowing a gale, some of the birds were carried out of bounds by it. Below is the score:

Chicago Shooting Club.		Audubon Club.	
Eich	01011 11110—7	Gillespie	11000 11001—5
Organ	11111 10001—7	Felton	11011 00011—6
Mosher	11110 10011—7	E. Price	01111 11111—9
Cowles	01101 10111—7	Morris	00111 00010—4
Mather	00001 01111—5	Wilcox	11101 11101—8
Brown	11100 11001—6	Stagg	11001 11011—7
Mears	11111 11111—10	Kern	11100 10010—5
Watson	10110 11111—8	Foss	01100 11111—7
Lydston	01111 11111—9	Turrill	11110 10110—7
Haskell	11110 10011—7	A. Price	11111 11101—9
Total	73	Total	67

GENESEO, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—J. J. Schuck, holder of the Geneseo Sportsmen's Club badge, accepted a number of challenges, and shot two of them for the champion badge; the first was shot on the 14th and the second on the 20th. Schuck was very anxious to hold the badge until the 9th of March, when it would become his property. The first match was shot at 25 glass balls, out of J. C. Mole's trap.

J. J. Schuck	11111 11111 11111 11111 01111—24
Henry Young	11101 11101 10111 10111 10111—20

Second match; ground traps; tame birds.

N. Doxey	11100 10011—6	J. J. Schuck	01110 00101—5

The birds used for this match were those that Abe Kleinman, Price, Stagg, and Gore let go at our last tournament; they were good ones.

F. H. McArthur, thought that Nate was putting on too much style, and that the previous score was not anything extra, he would try it on. Following is the score; ground traps; tame birds; 21 yards rise.

F. H. McArthur	11100 11101—7	Nate Doxey	11111 11001—6

Doxey still holds the badge but will accept all challenges. SNIPE.

RED BANK, N. J.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The match of the Shrewsbury Gun Club, postponed from Tuesday on account of the storm, was held yesterday afternoon. The wind was blowing fresh from the west, and very cold. The attendance was light. 50 glass feather-filled balls each, from a Parker trap, 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules, which terminated with the following score:

T. F. White	11001 11011 01111 11111 11100 11111 11110 11111 11111	11101—42
C. Stilwell	11110 11111 11011 01001 00011 11101 01101 00111 10111	10011—34
H. C. White	01000 11100 11111 01000 10111 11100 11111 11101 01111	10110—33
G. F. Marsden	01111 00110 01010 11110 10110 11011 00011 10111 10101	01100—30
J. B. Bergen	11110 10001 11100 11000 11011 11010 01001 11101 01010	11101—30

R.

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CHAMPION RUFUS, Irish, deep red, no white, by Trench's Shot out of Trench's Linda, combining the celebrated Trench, Daly & Hendrick's pure strains. One of the best bred and handsomest dogs in the country, and winner of nine prizes in England and America, including the Irish championship at New York (beating Elcho) and Stock Dog Cup.

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Ill., Iowa and Neb	.40	50	25	15	05
Territories	.40	50	25	15	05
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SKUNK—Black	1 00	1.50	....	....	....
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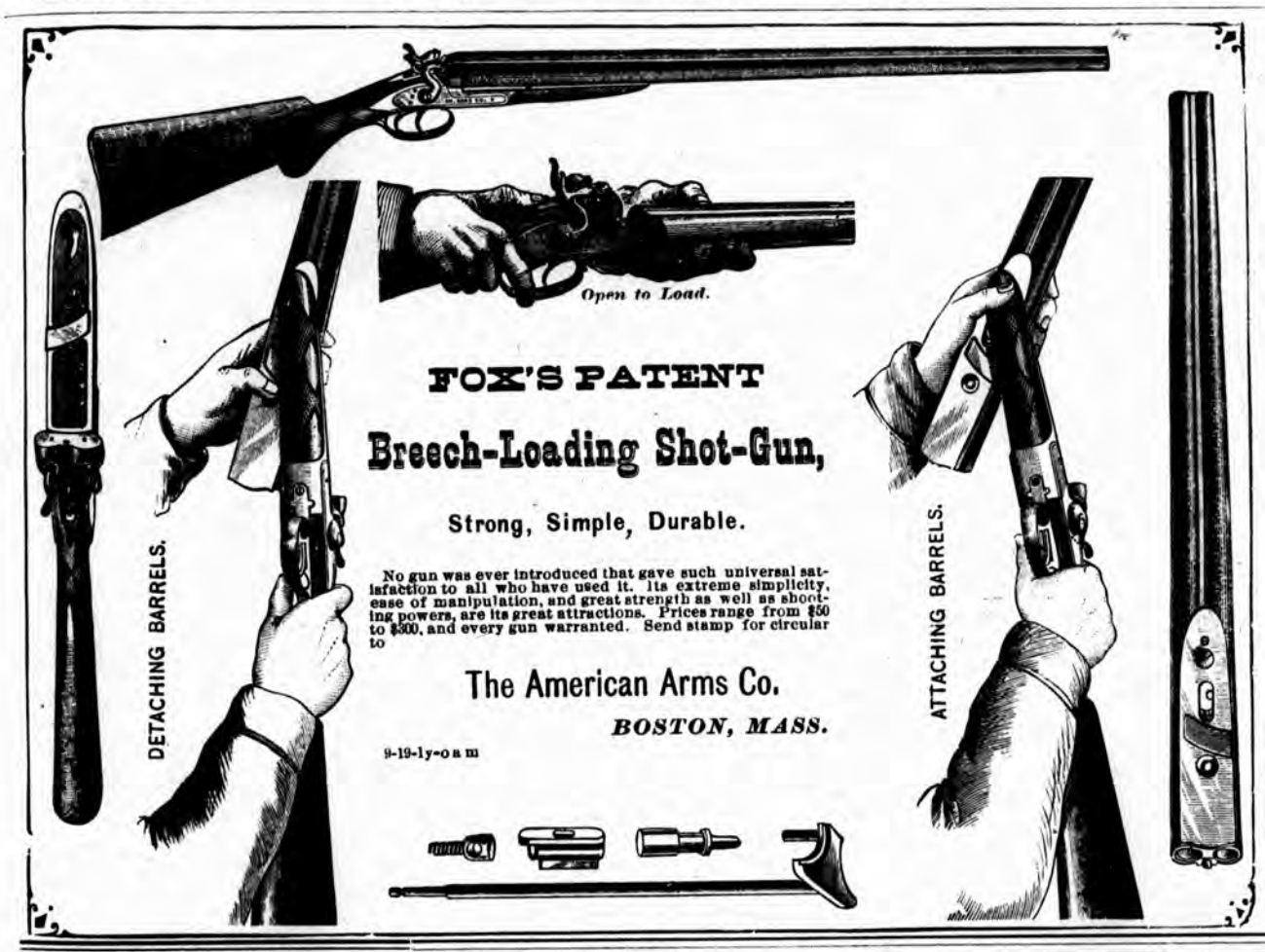

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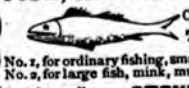

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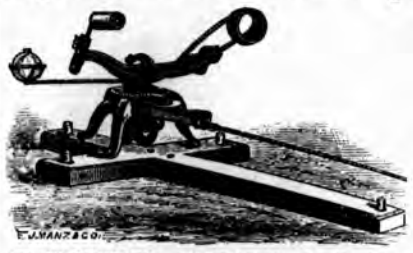

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